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## OPPOSITION TO TREATY SEEKS TO SOLIDIFY FORCES

Modification of the Reservation Program Is Decided Upon in Order to Meet the Objections of "Moderate" Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Leaders in the opposition fight over the Treaty and the League of Nations, which is reaching its climax in the United States Senate, prepared yesterday to further solidify their forces by making such modification in the reservation program as will meet criticism from the "moderate" Republicans.

The first move in this direction was to make an alteration in the proposed preamble to the ratifying resolution, which stipulates that the United States will not be bound by the Treaty until three of the principal allied and associated powers have accepted the reservations.

Moderate Republicans had contended that this stipulation would necessitate the submission of the Treaty to the Peace Conference. Though this contention was denied, it was decided, in the interest of harmony, to specify in the preamble that such acceptance can be accomplished through the exchange of diplomatic notes.

While in no way weakening the strength of the preamble, which places anathema to the administration forces, the proposed change met with the approval of the Republican friends of the Treaty with the result that 48 Republicans were pledged last night to support the preamble. The only "moderate" who had not come across was Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, but the adhesion of half a dozen Democrats to the preamble as it now stands puts the vote on it beyond question.

La Follette Amendment Voted Down

The La Follette amendment striking all the Labor provisions from the Treaty was voted down by 34 to 47. While the defeat of the textual amendment was expected it developed a surprise, showing a larger Democratic defection than any previous roll call, no less than five Democrats having voted to strike out the clauses providing for an International Labor conference. These Democrats were: Thomas P. Gore, Oklahoma; James A. Reed, Missouri; Charles Thomas, Colorado; David T. Walsh, Massachusetts, and Henry L. Myers, Montana. This was the first indication that the last-named Senator was among the Democratic defections.

The Borah amendment striking out Article 10 from the League's covenant and the Gore amendment proposing a referendum on war are the only textual changes to be disposed of. These, it is said, will be voted down today, and the Senate will immediately settle down to the reservation program. The indications are that the majority will force the fight and there is a good prospect that the voting on reservations will be under way by Saturday. The urgency of railroad legislation is expected to work as an incentive for speed on the Treaty.

Senator Reed Called to Order

An interlude in the fight was staged yesterday when Vice-President T. R. Marshall called James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, to order for a vigorous attack on his own side of the chamber for their alleged "cringing" to presidential dictates, the Vice-President holding that he was attributing "unworthy" motives to

senators.

"They are determined to vote for this League, whether it is right or wrong," said the Missouri Senator, speaking of his colleagues. "They are committed. Argument does not appeal to them."

"It is not a Democratic measure, for no Democratic convention ever passed upon it, and if they are doing it simply because the President declares they should do it, without the exercise of their independent judgment, they ought to go and live in the country where one man does the thinking for all the people."

"A reservation," he continued, "is the last resort of cowardice. It is the crack in the fence through which a hound dog always seeks to escape. The mastiff turns at bay and fights, or else he takes the fence at a jump. He does not go cringing and crawling and whimpering—and some of them have their heads stuck in the cracks now and do not know whether to back up or go ahead."

The Vice-President: "The chair feels that he will have to call the Senator from Missouri to order."

Senator Reed: "For what reason?"

Vice-President: "If that is not implying to senators conduct or motives unworthy or unbecoming, the chair does not know what is."

Senator Reed: "The chair is putting a construction upon what I am saying that I do not intend to imply at all. I am simply using figurative language in pointing out a situation and not to attack any individual."

Vice-President: "Well, the chair thinks it is going too far."

Senator Reed: "Of course, if the chair thinks so I will use other language. I have not the slightest desire to reflect upon individual senators. I am discussing a situation that is presented here, and I think the voluntary calling to order by the chair is very unkind."

## INTENTION OF TRADING COLONIES IS DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In reply to a request sent by the governors of British Guiana and Jamaica to Viscount Milner concerning reports that England intended to cede them to the United States in liquidation of the British war debt, the Colonial Minister responded by denying that the British Government had any intention of trading any of the West Indian colonies to any foreign power. The text of the reply to the protest was as follows:

"Assure the Legislature that His Majesty's government has no intention of ceding Guiana or any West Indian colony to any foreign power. The government has received much satisfaction from the expression of the people of Guiana regarding their attachment to the King and the British Empire. The government shares the conviction that it would be disastrous to sever the connection of such mutual power."

## LOAN TO CHINA OF \$30,000,000

Financial Aid at Once Considered so Imperative That the United States Approves an Enlarged Transaction by Chicago Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

—Immediate financial relief for the Chinese Government is considered so

imperative by the State Department

that approval has been given to a loan of \$30,000,000 to that government by

the Continental and Commercial Na-

tional Bank of Chicago, to take the

place of a loan of \$5,500,000 hereto-

fore proposed. The loan is to net the

Chinese Government \$1 and will draw

6 per cent interest for two years from

November 1, 1919.

The Chinese Government is placed in a critical condition, it is said, owing to a lack of funds. The State Department has laid down conditions for the loan which will prevent encroachment on the administrative and economic status of China, and in the event the proposed international consortium is accomplished, the Chicago bank is pledged to cooperate with the American group of bankers with a view to

protecting the consortium's rights of

the bank under the present contract.

This emergency loan is expected to avert any immediate political crisis in China and make it unnecessary for the Chinese Government to resort to expedients calculated to weaken the government. The security for the loan is the entire revenue from the tobacco and wine administration and, if necessary, additional revenue from the salt administration. The loan will provide for arrears in pay of Chinese military forces, arrears to police, legation staffs and the departments of education and justice, pensions to members of the former Manchu dynasty and short maturities to Chinese banks.

## MAINE INDORSES WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—The Maine Leg-

islature has ratified the federal suf-

frage amendment, the House having

endorsed the measure yesterday by a

vote of 72 to 68, in concurrence with

the Senate, which took favorable ac-

tion on Tuesday by a vote of 24 to 5.

When the vote was announced in the

House there was much applause from

the women suffragists present.

Representatives Baxter of Portland and Hinckley of South Portland spoke in favor of ratification, while Repre-

sentatives Berry of Waterville and Phillips of Bar Harbor spoke against it. Presidential suffrage for women was voted by the Legislature last winter, but a referendum was secured, and this is now pending, a fact which was used by anti-suffragists in their efforts to prevent ratification.

"All the members of the House

agreed that the Legislature had the

legal right to ratify the amendment,

but some questioned the moral right,

in view of the referendum.

The record of the states of the

Union on the issue of ratification of

the Federal Suffrage Amendment is

as follows:

Number necessary to carry amend-

ment 36.

Number that stand in favor, 19.

Number that stand against, 1.

Number needed of those yet to

vote, 17.

States that have ratified, with date:

ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.

WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.

MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.

KANSAS—June 16, 1919.

NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.

OHIO—June 16, 1919.

PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.

MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.

TEXAS—June 27, 1919.

LOUISIANA—July 2, 1919.

MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.

ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.

MONTANA—July 30, 1919.

NEBRASKA—Aug. 2, 1919.

MINNESOTA—Sept. 8, 1919.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Sept. 10,

1919.

UTAH—Sept. 30, 1919.

CALIFORNIA—Nov. 1, 1919.

MAINE—Nov. 5, 1919.

State that has refused to ratify, with

date:

ALABAMA—Sept. 17, 1919.

## FEDERAL RAILWAY CONTROL TO END

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

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## Announcement Is Made That All Properties Will Revert to Owners on January 1—Need of Special Legislation Urged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

—Government operation of the railroad systems of the United States will come to an end on January 1, 1920, when President Wilson will return control of the properties to their owners. This announcement was made yesterday by A. B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa and chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and who has charge of legislation now pending before Congress designed to perfect a permanent railroad policy, but not contemplated to meet the situation precipitated by returning the roads at short notice.

Senator Cummins made his announcement after a conference with W. D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, who informed him that President Wilson was determined to carry out the plans for the return of the railroads in accordance with the policy he announced to Congress in an address last March. The committees in charge of railroad legislation were told that the President believed Congress had had ample time to enact legislation looking to the solution of the transportation problem.

## Quick Action Necessary

"The notice that the roads were to be returned in less than two months caused something like consternation in Congress, as the Cummins Bill is intended for permanent legislation, and could hardly be passed before the end of December.

Sessions of the Senate and House Interstate Commerce Committees were hurriedly called, and it was decided to extend without delay temporary legislation extending financial aid to the roads until permanent legislation is passed, as it is believed that without temporary relief half the roads would be in the hands of receivers within a few weeks of their return to private operation.

"While temporary legislation will be enacted, there will be no letup in the work of perfecting a permanent railroad policy as embodied in the Cummins Bill. The Esch-Pomerene Bill will be reported to the House early next week, and Republican House leaders informed Senator Cummins that the bill will be disposed of before the end of the week. This measure provides for the period of transition, and a bill similar to it will be introduced in the Senate if the Treaty of Peace stands in the way of permanent legislation.

Senator Cummins' View

Senator Cummins made the following statement yesterday:

"The effort to pass permanent railroad legislation at this session has not been abandoned. Quite the contrary. The House will undoubtedly pass a bill. Though it is not yet out of the committee, it will be reported very soon. I shall make every effort to pass it at this session, and if that is not possible, then before January 1.

"We are informed definitely that the railroads will be returned by the President to the companies on January 1. In that situation, and with the uncertainty about passing much needed legislation before they are returned, the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has been in a conference to consider possibly taking steps to pass temporary measures to render the transitional period easier. By that I mean, particularly, the extension of the guaranteed return for some brief period until the permanent reconstruction legislation can be passed.

"There was complete agreement as to the necessity for getting legislation passed before the roads go back, but realization of the difficulties that will confront it in the Senate. I have begun to doubt whether we can pass it at this session, or even before the beginning of the new year."

## Legislators See Needs

The Senate and House are far from agreement on permanent legislation to meet the problem of the return of the railroads. House leaders favor the passage of the Esch-Pomerene Bill, drafted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and which would give the body complete control over the private operation of the roads, even to the extent of reorganizing the railroad systems and supervising the financing of the carriers.

In the Senate, the Cummins Bill, re-

cently drafted by the Senate Inter-

state Commerce Committee after

months of hearings, is favored. The Cummins Bill provides, by legislation, for the organization of all the rail-

roads of the country into competitive

systems, and for their operation under strict federal control. It guarantees

dividends to the holders of railroad

securities, and completely changes the

rate-making powers of the existing

system of operation.

## Program Outlined

Mr. Hines and Senator Cummins yesterday conferred at length regarding legislation to meet the emergency. It was decided to push temporary legislation before the adjournment of Congress, which is expected to end the present session on November 22, and the Interstate Commerce Com-

reached that grave position if the government had been wiser. But the thing worth noting as having a bearing on the situation in the United States is this: that the place of the government in confidence is "not what it ought to be."

#### Cooperation Was Preserved

"Traditional cooperation of interest between the industrial structure and the administrative and governmental machine was preserved in England and did bring about a solution which was satisfactory and in many ways remarkable. What took place was on the whole gratifying. The railwaymen were wrong in striking without notice, although as a matter of fact this was more apparent than real because the issue had been before the government for six months. Although the strike came like a thunderbolt to the public it wasn't a pistol held suddenly at the government's head. The pistol had been there for six months."

"There was suspicion on the part of Labor that there were elements in the government who desired a stand-up fight between Capital and Labor; and a suspicion on the part of Capital that the dominant elements in Labor wanted to destroy the existing social order. There was a measure of truth in both suspicions, but it was very much exaggerated, I think. And the real lesson is this, that most assuredly the overwhelming balance of feeling in Labor was perfectly sane, sober, and responsible."

"We have in one respect enormous advantage over you in that passions are not nearly so volcanic on either side of the industrial question, because the forces engaged are more organized, more homogeneous, and more governed by tradition; I mean that our trades unions are the growth of generations. And the suggestion that mere wild anarchism is dominant in them is childish, as it proved to be when the strike came."

#### Labor Men Saved Situation

"Now the strike was a struggle in which, on the issue itself, the public would have been in sympathy with the men. While the first attack was hurried and wrong, the attitude of the other trades unions in supporting the strikers was very restrained and statesmanlike. The other members of the Triple Alliance did not come out at once for the strikers, didn't, in fact, at all; but they went on negotiating with the government, and other trades union representatives with them formed a council of 14 which carried on negotiations for about 10 days. This council, in which Harry Gosling was the leading figure, was certainly a very remarkable development in the history of industrial movements. It represented practically the whole of responsible Labor, carrying on a weighty negotiation, practically on an equality of terms, with the government, and aiming at a solution which would be a defeat for neither government nor Labor, but a compromise and understanding based on a just recognition of facts and a common desire to escape a peril which threatened the whole Commonwealth."

"I believe the total effect was to clear the air, by bringing the whole Nation up against a common danger and showing everybody that the supreme need is to prevent such a menace arising again."

#### PROPOSED CHANGES IN RULES CONSIDERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A special delegate meeting of the National Union of Railways at their headquarters today considered certain proposed alterations to the rules, including the recommendation for the appointment of a parliamentary secretary and an industrial general secretary at salaries of £1000 each.

The industrial general secretary would devote his whole time to the work of the union and be ineligible for Parliament. It is not expected, however, under the new arrangements that J. H. Thomas would confine himself entirely to his political activities. A certain section of the union branches favor Mr. Thomas and the retention of the general secretaryship at an increased salary, but with another official to relieve him of the more arduous and detailed work on the industrial side and the name of C. T. Cramp, the president of the union, has been mentioned in this connection.

Other recommendations before the delegates included the compulsory retirement of the union officials with a pension and that the strike pay should be increased to 24s. a week.

#### CONFERENCE MEETS AT LABOR MINISTRY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An important conference of the provisional joint committee of the National Industrial Conference met at the Labor Ministry today to discuss the question of the establishment of a permanent council, a step which the trade union members of the committee had intimated they were not prepared to take, in view of the exclusion of the agricultural workers, seamen, and police from the 48-hour-a-week bill.

As a result of a prolonged discussion it was decided not to adopt the extreme step, at present, of calling together a full industrial conference to consider the situation. Arthur Henderson stated further that an attempt would be made to get the agricultural workers included in the bill.

Germany's Service to France  
A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the conference of the provisional joint committee was adjourned to give time for the agricultural laborers' unions and the farmers to meet and discuss the position together with the chairmen of the three sections of the industrial conference.

#### MR. CLEMENCEAU CALLS FOR "WORK"

French Premier, in Speech at Strasbourg, Appeals to Workingman Throughout the World to Resume Pre-War Methods

STRASBOURG, Alsace (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Mr. Clemenceau's speech here today, considered his political valedictory to France, rose much above party politics. It was for the most part a plea for universal tolerance and social justice and an appeal to the workingman throughout the world to resume his pre-war methods, and to "work."

"The world's only salvation from the social and economic chaos from which it is now emerging is 'work,'" said Mr. Clemenceau. Thus, with characteristic brevity, the Premier found a solution for the many problems which now confront the democracies of the world.

The Premier recalled the origin of the war, and said that as the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine had finally been accomplished, Alsace-Lorraine and France had again become united. Creation of New States

He sketched the formidable enterprise undertaken by the Peace Conference, describing the creation of new states and new frontiers, permitting the newly-born democracies national and economic life.

"This is not enough," he said, "an attempt must be made to establish a peace of justice under the auspices of the League of Nations."

Dealing with social organization,

Mr. Clemenceau declared that no government could possibly prevent its people from governing themselves, but such a government must be based on public order and respect of individual rights.

Referring to "direct action," or the use of a general strike as a political weapon of protest against the policy of the government, the Premier asserted that society should only count upon the voluntary help of those determined to defend their right to enjoy public services. He referred to the recent railway strike in England as affording a good guarantee for the future.

"As for the Bolsheviks," said Mr. Clemenceau, "there can be no discussion between them and the public. It is a simple question of force. In clamoring for freedom for themselves, they want to impose upon others a terrible and absolute dictatorship."

#### Problems of France

After a few contemptuous phrases concerning Bolshevik Socialists in France, the Premier turned to other problems. Finance was one of them; the speaker declaring France's financial position must be consolidated by fresh taxation, by strict application of existing laws, and the proper collection of existing import duties. He said internal loans would reduce the amount of notes in circulation, and advocated reinvestment of French savings in France in the future, rather than abroad.

Mr. Clemenceau outlined the great problem of public works—the development of canal navigation, improvement in port facilities, doubling of the merchant marine, and, above all, the immediate utilization of the tremendous water power of the country. The Premier's solution for disputes between Capital and Labor was cooperation and better housing and free education for the workingman.

Dealing with social equality, Mr. Clemenceau declared that workmen have rights which it is their right to have respected, but that they also are bound to respect the rights of others. The factory workman was not the only one of these. There also was the farmer, who would not admit of an appeal for a disorganization of work and a relaxation in production with the aim of keeping society in terror by violence.

#### Question of Force

The Premier pointed out that the interests of the farmers and the workmen were the same, and added that those who did not desire accord "are the ones who openly are seeking the establishment of Bolshevism."

"It is between them and us a question of force," the Premier continued, "since in demanding liberty for themselves they are pretending to impose upon us a dictatorship of absolutism."

Mr. Clemenceau asserted that loyal Frenchmen, working in union, would be strong enough to direct an impasse baulk against disturbers. He stigmatized the attitude of the Socialists, who, he declared, had been compelled to form a compact with the Bolsheviks to place Capt. Jacques Saoudi (the emissary of the Soviet Government) in an endeavor to aid the Moors in bringing about a world-wide Communist revolt at the head of their list in the fear of a break with these professional agitators.

The Premier declared himself a partisan of disarmament, but of progressive disarmament on account of the situation in Europe, which, he asserted, advised prudence.

Mr. Clemenceau advocated a decentralization of the administration in France and a lightening of the work of the Chamber of Deputies by leaving local affairs to be considered in local assemblies. He praised the absence of a written constitution in Great Britain and opposed any strengthening of the executive power of the government.

#### Germany's Service to France

"The American method of government, in which a central authority is established inside a federation of independent states, against which no effort to usurp power could ever be attempted, cannot be invoked here. The executive power here suffered less from insufficiency of means of action than from a too frequent lack

of men of character equal to their responsibilities."

The speech drew to a close with a magnificent peroration in which Mr. Clemenceau reminded the audience that "Germany has at least done France one service," for she had recalled to Frenchmen their duty toward themselves.

Amidst tremendous applause the long speech ended with the words: "Let it be our ambition to increase our own will power; let us all work for the grandeur and glory of France; let us all stand firm and united for the welfare of mankind."

The Premier reached the city at 9 a. m. and was met by Alexandre Millerand, the Governor of Alsace and other notables. He was cheered by thousands of the populace as he passed before the guard drawn up in his honor. A picturesque feature was furnished by Alsatian girls in national costumes throwing flowers as the Premier went by.

**INFANTRY CHIEF FIGHTING ARM**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary force, yesterday, before a joint session of the Senate and House Military Affairs committees, in presenting his views on army organization plans, made a strong appeal for advancement of Lieutenant-Generals Liggett and Bullard and Major-Generals Harbord, McAndrew, and Dickman of his command, to the permanent rank of lieutenant-general, and advocated a qualified endorsement of some form of aircraft procurement consolidation. He thought it would be advisable to pick future brigadier-generals in the army from the officers of the lower permanent rank, who commanded brigades or divisions in France.

**Fourty-Two Judges to Be Appointed**

The Republican candidate, Newton A. K. Bugbee, did not run very far behind Mr. Edwards. New Jersey drys will not be Governor, say the drys, be able to carry out his pre-election promise to make the State wet. He faces the War-Time Prohibition Law, the Volstead Enforcement Act, the Federal Prohibition Amendment and two New Jersey court decisions against granting of liquor licenses by New Jersey cities.

#### Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Despising New Jersey's choice for Governor of a man who asserted during his campaign that he would do everything in his power to fight enforcement of prohibition, and despite Congressman Reuben L. Haskell's successful fight, in Brooklyn, on a wet platform, for the King's County bench, the drys in this city are greatly encouraged by the result of the elections, and the encouragement does not all come from Ohio.

Edward I. Edwards of Jersey City

will not be Governor, say the drys, be able to carry out his pre-election promise to make the State wet. He faces the War-Time Prohibition Law, the Volstead Enforcement Act, the Federal Prohibition Amendment and two New Jersey court decisions against granting of liquor licenses by New Jersey cities.

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office**

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Attorneys for two Kentucky distillers yesterday filed a petition in the United States Court here for an order restraining the United States District Attorney and the Collector of Internal Revenue from prosecuting them under the recently enacted prohibition enforcement measure in the event they should attempt to sell floor stocks of whisky upon which the tax had been paid. The case was set for hearing next Wednesday. If it is successful the open sale of whisky will be permitted. A previous suit brought in behalf of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company in which Judge Evans held war-time prohibition unconstitutional, sought to gain possession of whisky in bond which the government held and would not give up. This decision has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office**

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Thirty

saloons closed their doors here yesterday because unable to continue business on near-beer and soft drinks. At the same time, 75 other saloons began installation of soda fountains, announcing that their net profits showed an increase since prohibition went into effect. The 30 which closed yesterday said business had fallen off 75 per cent.

**Brooklyn Campaign**

Congressman Haskell's success in Brooklyn, the drys hold, is not at all as discouraging as it appears on the surface. The dry campaign against him was slow in starting, but had considerable impetus at the end. One dry leader says: "Brooklyn was more educated and stirred up on this subject in the last two months than she was for 20 years before."

And it is pointed out that no big city in the country has ever been carried for a dry proposition the first time. The wet always win once or twice, then the drys wake up. Haskell, it is said, made a prelection claim of victory by 120,000.

New York State as a whole voted in a manner encouraging to the drys.

The Association Opposed to National Prohibition had endorsed practically all the Democratic legislative candidates, and the Anti-Saloon League favored, as a rule, the Republicans. The Republicans gained 15 legislative seats. This, it is held, established the fact that the last Republican Legislature in ratifying prohibition had not run counter to the sentiment of the people.

As for Ohio, drys seemed to find no reason for discouragement in that State, and one leader said: "Ohio gave the answer to the question 'When the boys come home what will they think of the prohibition you forced on them in their absence?'

**Dry Victory-Confirmed**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Alban T. Fuller (R.), Representative from Massachusetts queried General Pershing yesterday during his appearance before the joint Military Affairs Committee of the House and Senate, regarding the report that American soldiers had been ordered "over the top" on armistice day. General Pershing said orders had reached some of the advanced detachments too late to stop fighting even at 11 a. m., the hour of cessation.

**Commander Queried**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—French Labor seems determined to make a close study of an administrative and economic program for the National Government and the French National Confederation of Labor, which represents the National Federation of Trades Unions, has nominated an economic council, comprising many eminent technicians and engineers, whose duties it will be not only to inquire into the problem of production but also more generally to study the whole question of the economic use of Labor.

Marcel Laurent, secretary of the confederation, states that the first questions which will be studied by this labor council will be mines, transportation, waterpower, banking and agriculture.

The council will issue its plans for the proposed Socialist reorganization of these professions and industries, and these plans will then be published, so that the people can realize what are the aims of the Socialist organizations and so that each trade union can immediately exert all its efforts to bring about the necessary reforms.

**SURPRISES IN FRENCH ELECTIONS EXPECTED**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Fuller returns last night served to confirm the dry victory at Tuesday's election on every proposal, except possibly the referendum on the State Prohibition Enforcement Act. The vote on the enforcement measure will be close, it is admitted by the drys, who, however, contend complete returns will sustain it by a small majority.

The attempted repeal of the dry amendment to the state Constitution was defeated by a majority of 60,000 to 70,000. Ohio legislative ratification of the Federal Prohibition Act, was endorsed by probably 50,000. The attempt of the wet to have non-intoxicants defined as any beverage containing not more than 2.75 per cent alcohol was defeated by approximately 25,000.

In reply to a contention of the wet that returned soldiers, who did not vote last year, would defeat prohibition this year, J. A. White, head of the Anti-Saloon League, said: "I am glad the soldiers were here to help us keep the State dry."

**Arguments in Brewers' Case**

District Attorney Says Overriding of Veto Shows Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—No decision was given yesterday in the brewers' test of the constitutionality of the Prohibition Enforcement Act.

In discussing the points of the case Arthur L. Brown, United States District Judge, stated that there was no question in his thought but that the temporary war-time act and the present act defeated the intention of the amendment to give a lapse of one year after ratification of the amendment.

"Congress is not vested alone with war power," said Judge Brown. "The

#### DRYS ENCOURAGED BY THE ELECTIONS

New Jersey Governor-Elect Will Not, They Say, Be Able to Fulfill His Wet Promises—Gains in New York and Ohio

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NEW YORK, New York—Despising New Jersey's choice for Governor of a man who asserted during his campaign that he would do everything in his power to fight enforcement of prohibition, and despite Congressman Reuben L. Haskell's successful fight, in Brooklyn, on a wet platform, for the King's County bench, the drys in this city are greatly encouraged by the result of the elections, and the encouragement does not all come from Ohio.

Harvey A. Baker, United States District Attorney, who led the prosecution

in the case, in the course of his testimony before the sub-committee of the National Assembly, that he did not believe in, during the war, and does not now believe in, a lasting peace. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in his answers to the members of the sub-committee who are endeavoring to determine the question of responsibility for the war, said that the peace terms suggested by Germany on December 12, 1918, were a compromise between the views of the military and the political authorities.

As regards our strategic demands

(regarding Belgium and the eastern frontier) I did not believe that a comparatively long period of peace would be granted us. I am still today unable to believe in a lasting peace, particularly after we have had exhibited to us the state of mind in which the entente has founded what it calls a real peace."

**The Belgian Question**

When Mr. Sinzinger asked why the Belgian question was not placed at the head of the German demand, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg replied: "It is

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Attorneys for two Kentucky distillers yesterday filed a petition in the United States Court here for an order restraining the United States District Attorney and the Collector of Internal Revenue from prosecuting them under the recently enacted prohibition enforcement measure in the event they should attempt to sell floor stocks of whisky upon which the tax had been paid. The case was set for hearing next Wednesday. If it is successful the open sale of whisky will be permitted. A previous suit brought in behalf of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company in which Judge Evans held war-time prohibition unconstitutional, sought to gain possession of whisky in bond which the government held and would not give up. This decision has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

**Whisky Releases Sought**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office



## The Vacuum Cleaner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There is something about enthusiastic people which always appeals to me. The mere fact that their enthusiasm sometimes leads them (and incidentally their friends) into temporary difficulties, in no way lessens my regard. Even mistaken enthusiasm is oftentimes better than stodginess.

Therefore, when Jones telephoned me one day that he had something marvelous to show me, and, later, burst into my office lugging with him a weird contraption which looked as if it were a lawn mower, a Lewis gun and a fire extinguisher had met and formed a composite corporation, the mere fact that it was my busy day did not allow me to dampen the enthusiasm which simply radiated from the intruder. I only slammed down my pen, kicked the waste basket (it always seems to be in the way) and told Harold, the office boy, to shut the door. I may have raised my voice when issuing said direction to Harold, but Harold, I find, moves more quickly when I raise my voice. There seems to be some strange affinity between a raised voice and Harold's movements.

However, as I was saying, Jones burst into my office, laid his contraption on the floor, and clapped me on the shoulder.

"There, old chap! What do you think of that?" he cried, pointing to the thing he had brought in. Of course, I didn't know what to think of it. In fact, I hadn't time to think. I could only rub my shoulder and await enlightenment.

## The Only One

"That," said Jones, punctuating his remarks with taps on my chest, "is the only automatic, self-steering, combination lawn mower and vacuum cleaner in existence!" He stepped back and waited for me to speak. I tried to think of something to say, but all that presented itself was, "Really?" so I said it.

"Absolutely the only one!" continued Jones. "It is electrically driven, three speeds forward and reverse; self-lubricating, change from vacuum cleaner to lawn mower in one second by moving this lever. Revolving brush goes up, and revolving knives come down. See?"

"Did you invent it?" I asked in wonder.

"Partly," replied Jones. "I took an ordinary vacuum cleaner and improved it, made it automatic, put on a lawn-mower attachment, installed a more powerful motor, etc. It's got a suction now that is simply marvelous. I want to show you how it works. I'm getting up a syndicate to put it on the market, and if you—may I attach this wire to one of your lampholders?"

I said he could. He stood on a chair and removed a lamp from the pendant in the middle of the ceiling in order to attach the electric cord leading to his machine. It is difficult to do three things at once with only two hands, and Jones—well, it is astonishing what a pop a 6-shilling 50 candle-power lamp makes when it falls on the floor and explodes. It quite raised me out of my chair. Of course, Jones did not mean to let it fall, it slipped out of his hand.

"Never mind, I'll sweep it up," said Jones reassuringly. "Now, the first I'll do is to clean your carpet."

## A Men's Broom

"But it is clean," I said. "Harold sweeps it thoroughly every morning."

"With a broom, I suppose," I admitted the supposition. "Wait," said Jones. He moved a switch on the machine. There was a sudden roar as of a young aeroplane in full flight, the machine gilded forward a foot or two and began to clean. There was no doubt about it being self-lubricating. On the carpet where it had rested was now a black pool of oil. It seems to me rather wasteful, considering the present price of oil. I called Jones' attention to it.

"Yes," he shouted, pitting his voice against the song of the motor, "but it's got plenty more inside. Better to have too much than too little. Now watch it. After it has cleaned the spot where it is now resting, it will automatically move on a few feet further and repeat the process."

I watched, and it did as Jones said. It left behind it a patch of the cleanest carpet I had ever seen. Harold's broom had never been able to do so thorough a job. The nap and pattern had disappeared, and the corded groundwork of the carpet was exposed to view. Jones gave vent to an exclamation, sprang at the machine and pressed a lever.

"Sorry, old chap, I had the lawn-mower attachment down instead of the carpet brush. It will be all right now." I was glad to be reassured on this point, as the nap of a carpet does not grow with the same rapidity as the grass on a lawn. It would be some time, I felt, before that bald spot on my carpet was full grown again.

## The Feeble Harold

Jones' cleaner went on with its work, moving automatically here and there, dragging particles out of my carpet which I had no idea were there. Occasionally he would open the dustbag and show me his collection. As I gazed at the accumulation, I became suspicious about Harold's morning work with the broom. I called him in, and pointed accusingly at the

collection in the dustbag. He made no attempt at excuse. He only stared at the evidence of his guilt.

"Don't blame him," shouted Jones, "blame the broom!" He shoved another lever, and the song of the motor grew louder. In a few minutes Jones opened the dustbag again. There were quite a number of carpet tacks in the collection now and also a lot of grayish-white powder which looked as if it might be plastering from the ceiling of the room below. It couldn't be, of course, but I begged Jones to change down to the first speed, in case it might be. Its suction power was certainly marvelous! Jones shut off the motor, and there was a blissful calm.

"Now, I'll show you how it will clean the walls and pictures and furniture, etc.," said Jones as he attached an exaggerated garden hose to the jaws of the machine. Again the voice of the cleaner boomed through the room, and Jones thrust the nozzle of the hose behind a large picture on the wall. I started violently as the picture crashed onto the floor, but Jones turned to me with an excited smile.

"Did you see that?" he cried. "Isn't that a marvelous suction? Drew the nail right out of the wall!" It cer-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

*"A maelstrom of dust and soot and carpet tacks"*

tainly was a wonderful demonstration. If anyone had merely told me about it, I should not have believed it, but there was the picture on the floor and the hole in the wall where the nail had been. I had to believe it. The picture, I am glad to say, was not damaged. The glass was broken, of course, and the frame hopelessly smashed, but the picture, except for a few tears and scratches, was uninjured. I was glad to see what the machine could do in the picture-cleaning line, but I begged Jones not to clean any more pictures just then.

"All right," said Jones, glancing round the room. "I'll clean your dusty old mantle clock." He adjusted another nozzle to the hose and inserted it into the clock. The hands spun round and round and it struck 39 times without stopping. It was evidently a surprised clock, but there was no doubt about it being clean after Jones finished. When I took the clock round to the clockmaker the next day, he said it was the cleanest clock he had ever come across. It only needed a new set of works, he said, to be in good order again.

"Well, that's that," said Jones, when the clock had ceased striking. He looked around for new worlds to conquer. "How about the chimney?" I suggested. I am sorry now I suggested that, but I had begun to feel that the machine was perhaps a trifle too powerful for the rest of my office. "Good idea!" cried Jones as he adjusted another nozzle and thrust the hose well up the flue of my grate. The motor roared and the dustbag swelled and swelled with the soot which had collected from the last winter's fires.

Emptying the Bag

"Isn't it a wonder," exclaimed Jones, his face beaming with enthusiasm. The dustbag had now reached the dimensions of a small observation balloon, and Jones shut off the motor. "How do you empty the bag?" I asked.

"It empties itself," replied Jones. "Just got to reverse the action Watch!" He thrust the nozzle of the hose through an open window, pulled back a lever, and the sooty contents of the dustbag poured out of the window in a dense black cloud. It was fascinating to watch it, and it was some little time, I fear, before it occurred to me that the discharge of the soot into the open air might be objectionable to passers-by in the street below. In fact it was not until excited voices, louder even than the voice of the motor, floated up to me, that I suddenly surmised that we were the cause of the excitement. Then I sprang at the hose, drew it in, and at the same time shouted to Jones to turn off the motor. He tried to do so, but the lever jammed, and the reverse action of the machine continued. The atmosphere of my office became a whirling, choking maelstrom of soot and dust and carpet tacks in which, for a few moments, I could dimly see Jones tugging at the obstinate lever.

It was Harold who saved the situation. It was Harold who, while dancing around in a wild desire to assist, became entangled with the cord which connected the machine with the electric pendant. His fall tore the pendant from the ceiling, the supply of electricity ceased, and the automatic, self-steering combination of lawn mower and vacuum cleaner stopped! I could hear the excited voices down below better then, and they seemed to be coming up the stairs.

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## AN AMERICAN ROOM AT VERSAILLES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France — When the United States definitely entered into the struggle by the side of France, Pierre de Nolhac, the eminent curator of the Versailles Museum, conceived the idea of grouping in one of the rooms of the palace, all the various artistic and iconographic documents he could find relating to the War of Independence of the United States. He was prevented from immediately realizing this plan by a lack of material means, but thanks to the financial help of the Amis de Versailles, under the presidency of Mr. Millerand, the new collection was at last been constituted and officially inaugurated by Mr. Laferrière, Minister of Fine Arts.

The "Salle de l'Indépendance Américaine" has been installed in the apartments of the ground floor of the northern wing, at the end of a series of rooms decorated by the orders of Louis Philippe with panels commemorating the great events of modern times, such as the battles of Fontenoy and Leufeld, in which the supremacy of the French armies was revealed—and the signing of certain great treaties. The new American room is thus the logical continuation of the historical series which precede it, as the event it commemorates is inscribed at its date amongst the great French historical events, and allows one to form a vivid idea of the bonds which united France to the American republic, even before the latter was officially recognized.

Houdon's Washington

A large statue of Washington naturally presides over the destinies of the American room. This statue was offered to France in 1910 by the State of Virginia and is the only copy of the original marble which is to be seen in the Capitol of Richmond, and which the great French sculptor, Houdon, executed from life in the United States, whether he had gone on the very pressing recommendations of Franklin and Necker. The great statesman is represented standing wearing the uniform of a general. With the noble figure executed by Houdon, in which the artist whilst closely following nature, has nevertheless greatly idealized his illustrous model, it is curious to compare the portrait of Washington painted by Wilson Peale, and which is characterized by an almost brutal naturalism.

Next to the statue of Washington one notices another original work of Houdon dated 1790: a rather haughty figure of Lafayette with his firm, delicate profile, whilst near him a plaster bust of Franklin, the copy of a work exhibited by Houdon at the Salon of 1779, and which is still preserved at the Louvre, smiles good-naturedly.

Louis XVI could not be forgotten in this apotheosis of Franco-American friendship, for did he not, in agreement with his Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Count of Vergennes, secretly protect Lafayette during his first journey to the States, and in 1788, transform into a true alliance the disguised help he had hitherto sent America? The portrait of Louis XVI to be seen in the American room of the Versailles Museum, is one of the best works of Duplessis, worthy successor to Largillière, Nattier and so many other great portrait painters of the latter part of the reign of Louis XV.

Above him, the singularly expressive physiognomy of Vergennes executed by an unknown artist attracts one's attention.

Portraits of American Statesmen

Amongst the portraits of other Frenchmen who contributed to the emancipation of the New World, those of Rochambeau in the gorgeous costume of a marshal of France by Larivière of Lauzun and of Cheyron, deserve special notice, as also the series of clever copies by Healy, an American artist who lived in Paris during the latter part of the last century, executed after the portraits of American statesmen painted by American artists of the end of the eighteenth century. Thus one sees John Hancock, John Jay, Hamilton, Dr. Warren, General Knox, General Green, and Admiral John Paul Jones, etc.

Two fine paintings by Jean-Christophe Heu, the marine painter, dated 1787, represent naval battle and the taking of the Fort of Grenade. A delightful painting by Gudin commemorates the incident of the Embuscade and the Boston, which enraged France and the Boston, which enraged England by the capture of the too confident English frigate.

Such are for the moment the contents of the American room of the Palace of Versailles, which will doubtless see its collections increased by donations from generous friends of both nations. It would be wrong, however, to believe that since the return of peace, Mr. de Nolhac has contented himself merely with installing this new room. He has, on the contrary, begun the general reorganization of the museum which he is soon to leave to assume the direction of the Jacquemart André Museum, where, it is to be hoped, he will be able to pursue at leisure his historical researches.

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3c. on 1 peso, brown; 5c. red; 10c. olive green; 12c. on 5c. brown red, perforated 14; the 3c. on 5c. shows head of Valdivia, the others, with arms, the supporter of shield at left with mane and tail. The issue has inverted surcharges, double surcharges and other minor varieties, some of which are very difficult to obtain.

Another regular issue appeared during the years 1905-09, in most attractive design, engraved by the American Bank Note Company. There are 11 values, being 1c. green, 2c. carmine, 3c. yellow brown, 5c. ultramarine, 10c. gray and black, 12c. lake and black, 15c. violet and black, 20c. brown orange and black, 30c. bluish green and black, 50c. ultramarine and black, and 1 peso, gold, green, and gray. There is a different portrait of Columbus shown on the lower values from that of the higher, and the peso value is of an entirely distinct pattern from the others, with mane and tail.

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## ALL STRIKES CALLED OFF IN BARCELONA

Sudden Revulsion of Feeling  
Toward Conciliation Occurs—  
Employers and Syndicalists  
Desire Fresh Start Together

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Things at Barcelona, more troubled and in deeper social difficulties, it is urged by many reasonable people, than any other first-class city in civilization today, have taken some extraordinary turns in recent times. The developments have been of the kaleidoscopic character, situations that seemed insoluble without something of a revolutionary kind occurring have been apparently solved for the time being, and the general tone at present is one of improvement and a mutual realization that existence was impossible on the lines taken by the three sides, meaning the workers, the employers, and the government.

At the moment the state of siege has been raised, for the first time for long, but the constitutional guarantees have not been restored, which is a sore point with the people, since the military still remain possessed of a most uncomfortably large measure of power, and with absolute impartiality and clear reason, it may be said that the military rule of Catalonia is its curse, and that the Province can never be brought into sympathy with Madrid while it continues—though it has been the definite policy of all Conservative governments hitherto to continue it. The proposition is so obvious that it is remarkable that the Spanish Government in these times should so persistently try the opposite course, and then, when things get very bad indeed, should find itself in the position of being obliged to intensify this military policy for the purpose of preserving order.

## Castilian Militarism

Comparatively enlightened and advanced, Catalonia is the last place in Spain on which intensified Castilian militarism should be tried, even when anarchy is on foot, but it is the place where there has been most of it. The time comes inevitably, as recently, when a sudden break must be made in these mistaken courses. About the same time that the state of siege was ended, the King signed a national amnesty by which 6000 political prisoners, who had been sentenced mostly for political and social offenses, and for offenses against neutrality during the war, were let loose. Sentences were also reduced in the case of prisoners who had been convicted of certain offenses against the common law. A large proportion of these 6000 were Catalans.

It was put forward that this step was taken to solemnize the ending of the European war, and in the notice of the amnesty, as printed in the "Gaceta," it was thoughtfully stated that if any of the 6000 committed any further offenses of like character during the next 10 years, they would lose the benefit of the amnesty, that is to say they would then have to finish the sentences now remitted, as well as serve any new ones that might be imposed. The Spanish people, generally, are not very susceptible to so-called kindness of this sort, but on the whole the amnesty seems to be a good thing.

And now the patrones and the syndicalists have virtually agreed to try their very best to make a new start altogether. The strikes and lock-outs have been suddenly shut off in a feeling of desperation and the knowledge that something terrible must happen if this old policy were to be continued; and there was a sudden revulsion of feeling toward conciliation, the Sanchez de Toca Government quickly nipping in to take advantage of this and assist, being for conciliation itself all the time. All this is very good indeed. The question is as to the durability of the improved situation and what is to be done to consolidate and remove the undoubted grievances of both sides, particularly those of the syndicalists, for if the arrangements remain as at present there can be no durability.

## Causes of Improvement

The improvement is due first to the weariness of all the Catalans, patrones and workers, of the dog's life they were all leading during the period of terror. It was evident that both sides were organizing their means and methods in this respect, and that the situation was rapidly becoming worse. It was due also to the policy of the Toca Government, a policy which would not have been followed by Mr. Dato, the chief of his own party, and still less by the more advanced Conservatives. Even Sanchez de Toca tried to avoid applying it in full measure until he found that it was the only hope.

The military authorities in Barcelona, domineering the whole situation as they do, and failing ever to bring a ray of hope into this troubled part of Spain, but swaggering about and clanking their swords most irritatingly at every possible opportunity, have been a constant stumbling block to a real, sincere, settlement. Not but what soldiers and force have been necessary to preserve order in increasingly threatening circumstances, but they have done their business with so little tact, and caused so much unnecessary irritation.

Shortly after the accession of Sanchez de Toca to premiership he sent a new Civil Governor to Barcelona, Julio Amado, director of the Correspondencia Militar. This man, rather a curious selection as it seemed at the time, but one with great possibilities, reported after a thorough examination of the situation, with an eye not unfriendly to the militarists, that conciliation was the only way. It was tried in the case of the last Romanones Government—tried then for the first time, and seemed to be

succeeding well, when, amid howls of execration and condemnation from the Conservatives, the Count had to resign, and conciliation with Labor in Catalonia, and everywhere else was abandoned, though the retiring Premier warned all concerned that it was the only way.

The Maura-Clervist Government that succeeded adopted all its traditional methods of dealing with the people's grievances when the people were clamoring for an amelioration—guns, prisons, tyranny, terror, all in increased intensity. By then Catalonia was, brought nearer to overwhelming disaster than ever before. Now comes Sanchez de Toca, and in effect he has reverted to the Romanones policy, without some of the ideals that the Count cherished in the way of new bodies, organizations, industrial parliaments, and various political and social machinery for the making of a new world. For the time being the new policy has succeeded, and the moral of it all is writ large and is very plain.

## MEN TAKEN BACK TO BE DISCHARGED

Three New Orleans Steamship Companies Which Acceded to Demands of Longshoremen Get Shipping Board Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The United States Shipping Board yesterday ordered three shipping companies which had acceded to the demands of the striking longshoremen at New Orleans, and for whom the men had returned to work, to discharge at once these men under penalty of being stricken from the lists of the Shipping Board and of being compelled to return the ships allocated to them to the board. The firms involved are the Gulf Navigation Company, the Richard Meyer Ship Company and Louis Carvalho, Inc. They are operating nine ships belonging to the Shipping Board, which announced that any company employing strikers other than on the terms fixed by the National Adjustment Commission would be denied ships. The United States Shipping Board controls 80 per cent of the vessels operating into and out of this port, so that this order means that the strike of 2000 longshoremen must continue until the adjustment commission makes its award, which will not be before the middle of November.

Striking Printers Return  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—The threat of M. G. Scott, president of the International Typographical Union, through his representative, I. M. Campbell, that unless the striking newspaper printers here returned to work within 24 hours the charter of the local union would be forfeited, had decisive effect. Most of The Tennessee's workmen are back at their linotypes, and it is understood that those who left The Banner and The American, local afternoon publications, will return.

Situation Seems Stationary  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The coal strike situation in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and Maryland has now reached the stationary stage, with practically all non-union miners working and union miners idle. Reports of increased production continue to come in from the non-union fields of the four states. Reports were also received here that some of the union miners in the West Virginia fields had resumed operations, though only a few men were at work.

Plan to Enjoin Strikers  
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—The H. L. Handy Company, meat packers, yesterday announced that steps had been taken seeking to enjoin striking workmen from picketing the plant and that the Springfield Provision Company, where late on Tuesday a clash between strikers and strike-breakers resulted in the shooting of two men and the arrest of six for carrying dangerous weapons and on other charges. The strike has been on nearly three weeks without progress toward settlement.

Shipbuilders Return  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The strike of 1968 shipbuilders at the Chicago Shipbuilding Company's plant at South Chicago, ended here yesterday. The men returned pending negotiations with the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. The men demanded \$1 an hour. They were receiving 80 cents an hour, the scale fixed by the fleet corporation.

Lake Ore Shipments to Cease  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—Iron ore shipments from the Minnesota ranges are expected to close down completely for the season by November 20. The Oliver Mining Company has announced that its program calls for stopping shipments from mines to docks by November 15, and independents are expected to ship only a small tonnage after that date.

Prehistoric Relics Found  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CORVALLIS, Oregon—Teeth and tusks of prehistoric elephants were found recently near Corvallis. The discoveries have led to further investigations by Oregon Agricultural College as the remains are considered of much value and interest.

## MEN MUST ACT TO END COAL STRIKE

No Recession From Government's Injunction Plan Considered. It Is Announced—Federal Control of Prices Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Abandonment of the coal strike was made the condition precedent to a withdrawal of the government's injunction proceedings against officials of the United Mine Workers of America in an announcement at the Department of Justice yesterday. Judge C. B. Ames, assistant to the Attorney-General, left Washington last night for Indianapolis, where the order temporarily restraining the mine officials from directing the coal strike will come up in the United States Court for adjudication on Saturday. "The strike is a violation of law," Judge Ames said in reply to the proposal by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that the injunction be vacated on a promise that the miners and operators would resume negotiations.

"As long as it continues, we are going to proceed in the courts," said Judge Ames. "The dispute between mine owners and the workers is an entirely different question. The government cannot tolerate a continued violation of the law, such as this strike constitutes."

## Victory of Law and Order

President Wilson's telegram of congratulations to Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, on his re-election Tuesday, is interpreted here as having a direct bearing upon the coal strike. "When law and order is the issue," the President telegraphed, "all Americans stand together," and the President has declared that the supremacy of the law is at stake in the strike of the miners. Therefore, a promise upon the part of the miners' officials to call off the strike, it was stated at the Department of Justice, will not be considered sufficient. The strike must actually end before the government will abandon legal measures against the miners.

There was an expectation in some quarters here yesterday that other groups of organized Labor, including the railroad employees, would continue their efforts to bring about a settlement before Saturday.

With Judge Ames in Indianapolis, the headquarters of officials of the United Mine Workers of America, it was thought probable that these officials themselves would make new overtures to the government for a settlement.

## Federal Control Restored

In the meantime every preparation is being made by the government to meet all eventualities. Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, obtained an order from President Wilson yesterday restoring all the former power of the Fuel Administrator, which will enable him to establish maximum prices for anthracite coal at the first sign of profiteering. The United States Railroad Administration is elaborating the machinery for distributing such bituminous coal as may be produced.

Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, said the number of railroad employees made idle by the coal strike would increase as the strike continues, but he thought most of them would soon be employed in moving classes of freight, which because of the heavy traffic recently, had been congested in depots and warehouses, and that some of this freight could be moved in open-top cars. However, train crews made idle by the coal strike lose their pay, and he doubted if the prospective weekly loss of from 6,000,000 to 9,000,000 tons of coal traffic would be made up from the delayed traffic mentioned above. Consequently the railroads may show decreased earnings for the period of the strike.

William Green, secretary-treasurer of the union, said that the practical way to get the mines started was for the government to concentrate all its moral and legal influence toward bringing the miners and the operators together and "command them to reach an agreement."

John L. Lewis, acting president of the union, refused to comment on press reports that efforts were being made in Washington, District of Columbia, to arrange for a conference in Indianapolis the latter part of the week, at which plans for referring the strike issues to a tribunal would be considered, in an effort to reach an agreement before the hearing of the federal injunction suit begins on Saturday.

"We felt," said Mr. Marjoribanks, "that the draft convention did not fully meet the present conditions under which both employers and workers must work in order to make good the shortage of food supplies and the reconstruction of devastated areas and the replacement of machinery, so as to enable us to return to a normal state of working as soon as possible."

Other officials of the union said they did not know anything about such a proposal.

Mr. Lewis, in answering questions regarding the strike, quite frequently qualified his noncommittal answers by saying he is trying to observe the restraining order.

Mr. Lewis approved the statement of Samuel Gompers to the effect that if the federal court injunction were vacated "a mutually honorable agreement could be negotiated." Mr. Lewis, however, refused to comment on the statement of Assistant Attorney-General Ames to the effect that the Government would not dismiss the suit while the strike was on.

## Train Service Curtailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—B. F. Bush, regional railway director, has made the first curtailment of train service because of the coal strike. All roads in the southwestern districts have been ordered to discontinue work trains except in cases of absolute necessity.

## Two Trains Taken Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Two trains were taken off the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad schedule here yesterday when curtailment of train service was started on account of coal strike.

## Status of Steel Strike

Steel workers in Joliet, Illinois, who telephoned to President Wilson for an explanation of his course in trying to induce the miners to arbitrate, while not, ostensibly, trying to induce the United States Steel Corporation to arbitrate differences with its striking employees, were answered by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, as follows:

"The law does not prohibit the strike of the steel workers, while it does expressly prohibit any concert of action to reduce the output of coal. The government has acted in the coal strike to enforce the law. If there was any law violated in the steel strike, I should not hesitate to act against either the steel corporation

or the strikers. The coal strike involves issues entirely different from those involved in the steel strike."

Gilbert A. Currie, (R.), Representative from Michigan, has made public a letter written by him to those of his constituents in the tenth district who are coal miners, in which he urges them to return to work, as proof that they do not approve an illegal strike, which, he declares, must collapse if free government is to survive.

## Miners Ask Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Employer delegates, led by D. S. Marjoribanks of Great Britain and Jules Carlier of Belgium, presented a plan for the working day and working week which was strongly opposed by

workers, said that they must have the eight-hour day and 48-hour week as a maximum. They also want Saturday afternoon for rest. In recognition of advantages already gained by workers in certain countries, Mr. Jouhaux introduced the following amendment to Mr. Barnes' motion:

"The draft convention concerning the eight-hour day and the 48-hour week as maximum, as drafted by the organizing committee, is adopted by the conference as a basis for discussion."

## Mr. Gompers Protests

Samuel Gompers, who appeared in the convention for the first time, declared: "The time for pussy-footing is past and the time for plain speaking has arrived. The charge of limitation of output against workers is only incl-

## WOMEN'S CONGRESS DRAWS TO A CLOSE

Subjects Discussed Include Night Work for Men and Women, Maternity Benefits, and Work in "Hazardous Occupations"

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The International Working Women's Congress is finishing its work at noon today, having effected a valuable interchange of ideas, reached some conclusions in regard to Labor as related to women and children and made recommendations as to their application to various countries where, because of varying conditions, one rule will not apply.

Prohibition of night work for men and women in all industries except those which are in continuous operation by reason of public necessity was discussed yesterday. Delegates from the United States, France, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and Japan contending that this prohibition should affect men and women alike, while the British, Polish and Italian delegations held that any international resolution to this effect should prohibit night work for women in all industries, and for men in all save continuous industries.

Discussion of a resolution providing for maternity benefits and protection was continued yesterday, the points in question being whether maternity indemnity should be granted to all women or only to women engaged in gainful occupations, and the manner in which the amount of this monetary allowance should be determined, whether it should be an adequate allowance for the mother and child, or whether the minimum wage of a country should be the basis of allotment. "Hazardous Occupations"

The following resolution concerning the employment of women in "hazardous occupations" was adopted:

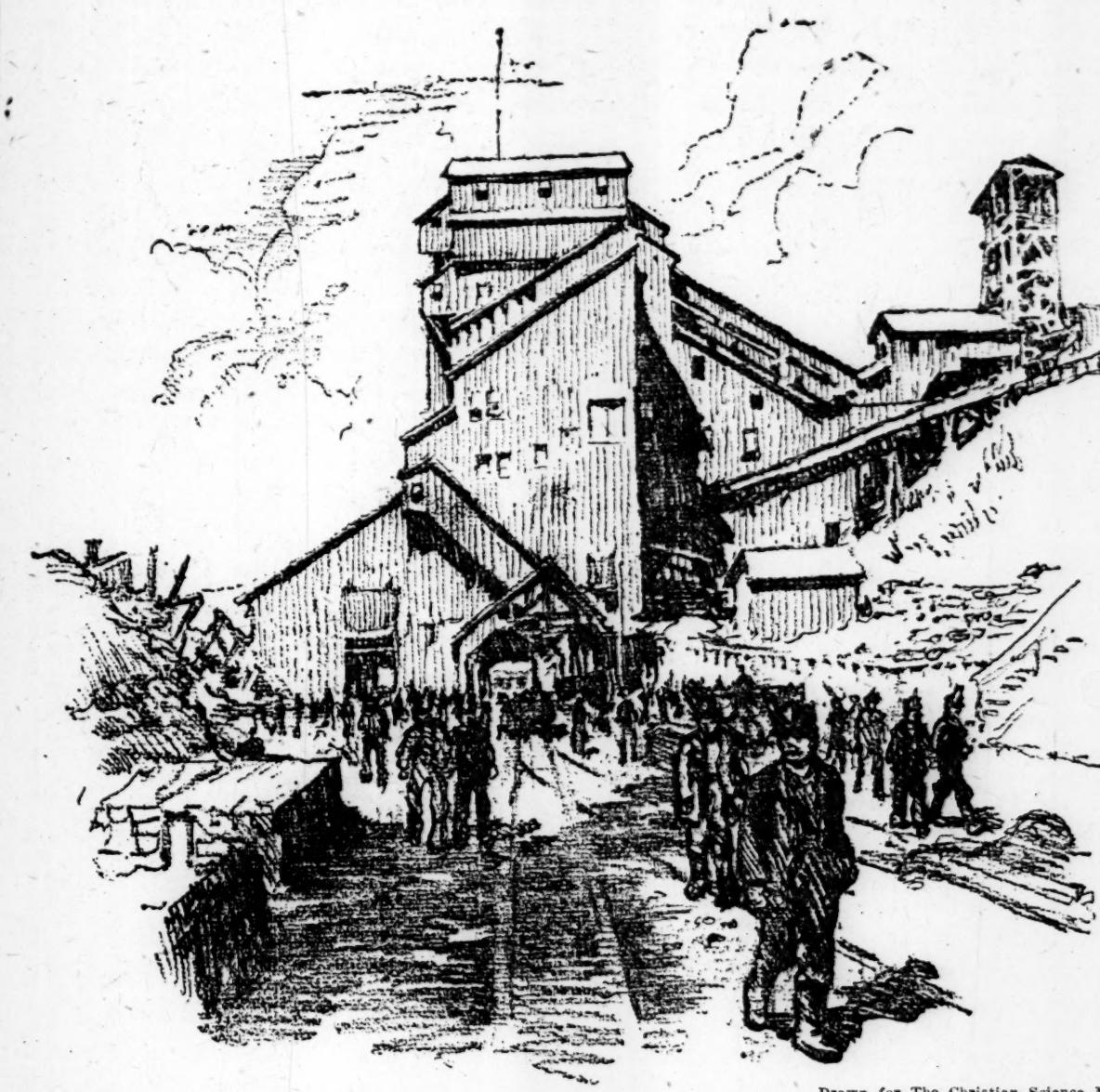
"1. Prohibition of home work in such occupations.

"2. No exception of small factories from the regulations governing the industry.

"3. Prohibition of the employment of women in trades which cannot be made healthy for women as potential mothers.

"4. An international inquiry to be instituted in order to ascertain the scope of measures which have been adopted in different countries to control dangerous occupations and publication of the result, this with the object of making clearly known which countries fall short of the standards already established in the most advanced.

"5. The appointment of a committee of women under the League of Nations, international in personnel, to coordinate the work of national research in the dangerous trades with a view to eliminating poisonous substances through the substitution of non-poisonous, and where this is impossible to devise new and efficient methods of protection."



A mine entrance in the Pennsylvania coal fields

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

of America still urging that the way to settle the strike is for the operators and miners to negotiate a wage settlement under the existing machinery for joint bargaining, there were no developments in the strike situation yesterday that indicated any progress was being made to end the strike.

William Green, secretary-treasurer of the union, said that the practical way to get the mines started was for the government to concentrate all its moral and legal influence toward bringing the miners and the operators together and "command them to reach an agreement."

John L. Lewis, acting president of the union, refused to comment on press reports that efforts were being made in Washington, District of Columbia, to arrange for a conference in Indianapolis the latter part of the week, at which plans for referring the strike issues to a tribunal would be considered, in an effort to reach an agreement before the hearing of the federal injunction suit begins on Saturday.

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## Additional Hours

"Where the character or nature of

## VICTORY EVIDENT FOR AMERICANISM

Washington Views Tuesday's Elections as Also a Strong Indorsement of Law and Order and National Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON District of Columbia—Results of national importance as distinct from local and political considerations, were clearly discernible in the state elections held on Tuesday.

Among the major features of the elections, as seen in Washington, was the victory for Americanism over radicalism and extremism of all characters, the indorsement of law and order and the maintenance of constitutional government in the United States, together with one more crushing demonstration of the futility of combating national prohibition.

These features of Tuesday's elections heartened statesmen who were inclined to be apprehensive over the period of industrial stress through which the Nation is going. Sentiment as expressed at the polls where national issues were concerned was taken as an indication that the voter, who, in the last analysis, appoints the government, clearly sees what the domestic issues are and meets them with the slogan of "Americanism."

For the first time in history, apparently, a President of the United States congratulated a political opponent on his success, when President Wilson yesterday wired congratulations to Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, on his tremendous majority for law and order.

### Warning to Radical Elements

The result of the Massachusetts elections was hailed here as of national importance, as being a warning to radical elements in labor everywhere that Republicans and Democrats of all shades of opinion are unanimous on one question at least, that is that they will stand like a stone wall to uphold the institutions of America. Leading Democrats in Congress were as enthusiastic over the Massachusetts elections as were the Republicans, who saw in it also an augury that the Bay State would be in the Republican fold at the next national election.

Except in New Jersey, where a Democratic Governor was elected by a narrow margin, the liquor interests were everywhere routed, and, even in New Jersey, where the successful candidate for Governor had the backing of the wet forces, the result will ultimately react unfavorably on the successful party, some of the Democratic leaders declared yesterday.

### Prohibition Results

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, summed up the lesson of the election, as far as prohibition is concerned, as follows:

"The defeat of the referendum on the federal amendment in Ohio spells disaster for the whole wet referendum movement in the United States. Ohio is the only state in the Union that has a constitutional provision for a referendum on the federal amendment. In Washington, the only other state where the Supreme Court indorsed a referendum by a divided court, the petition for the referendum is contested, and, doubtless, no election will ever be called. In Oregon and Maine, the courts have decided against the referendum. Cases are pending in the supreme courts of Nebraska, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas, California, Michigan, and Colorado. In Idaho and Utah, the wet's failed to secure their petition. Petitions have been circulated in Wisconsin, Arizona, Nevada, Missouri and South Dakota."

The defeat of the wet's in Ohio clinches victory for the Eighteenth Amendment, even if a referendum was legal. In all probability there will never be another referendum in any state on the federal amendment. Even if it were permitted, they would only have a fighting chance in Missouri, Wisconsin and California. This would leave 42, six more states than are needed to ratify. Kentucky's victory for law and order makes each citizen prouder than ever that he is an American. November 4 will have a place in history because it has settled the wet referendum issue and the issue of law and order and Americanism."

### Vote of Returned Soldiers

It is regarded as significant that the hope placed by the liquor interests in the vote of the returned soldiers proved to be a delusion, for in no state where there was a wet and dry issue did the wet's show any material gain, and in most places they showed decisive cuts in their majorities.

Politicians with an eye to the political barometer pretended to see good omens for their respective parties, but on the whole the elections appeared to indicate the continuation of the trend toward Republican gains which was demonstrated in the last congressional elections.

### Massachusetts Vote Surveyed

Conditions Which Contributed to Record Majority for Mr. Coolidge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"I congratulate you upon your election as a victory for law and order. When that is the issue, all Americans stand together."

Such was the wording of a telegram from President Wilson to Calvin Coolidge, on Tuesday reelected Governor of this State. The summary of the issues in the election as presented in the telegram is undoubtedly the explanation of the public attitude which resulted in the election itself.

Last year, Richard H. Long, so over-

whelmingly defeated on Tuesday by Mr. Coolidge, lost the governorship by less than 20,000 votes. This year it was generally considered, at the start of the campaign, that he had an even better chance.

### Police Issue Prominent

The strike of the Boston police, however, injected an issue which shortly became paramount. The Democratic Party introduced in its platform an expression to the effect that the policemen, dismissed from the force by Mr. Coolidge's police commissioner, should be reinstated, on the ground that they had already been punished, and, in view of their long service and experience, could be trusted to perform their duties in the future.

This was relied upon to catch the labor vote, which was expected to back up the police strongly, particularly after the general strike originally recommended in support of the police had been called off. For a time it seemed that the support of labor would swing the State for Mr. Long. The press, however, was almost unanimously opposed to Mr. Long's candidacy, and certain Democrats, including some prominent lawyers and manufacturers, announced their opposition to Mr. Long on the police issue. The Republican State Committee declared that Mr. Coolidge stood for law and order, and that his opponent stood for Bolshevikism and anarchy.

### Battle Squarely Waged

The press, from the start favorable to Mr. Coolidge, spread this view before the voters of the State. Speakers of prominence, including former President Taft and Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, spoke at Republican rallies in the interest of Mr. Coolidge. The deplorable results of disorder were explained, and the importance of the reelection of Mr. Coolidge in the interest of the preservation of orderly government was insisted upon. The result appeared in the final election figures, which show Mr. Coolidge to have obtained 317,608 votes, against 193,335 for Mr. Long. It is said that the vote for Mr. Coolidge was the largest ever given a Governor in this State. The entire Republican ticket was victorious.

Mr. Coolidge is regarded as a strong possibility for the Republican candidacy for the presidency next year. The Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts have indorsed him strongly, and he will be acceptable to business interests everywhere, it is expected. The size of his plurality, it was admitted before the election, would determine to a considerable degree his chances for the presidential nomination.

### Mr. Long's Strength

It is interesting to note that Mr. Long carried only five cities and five towns in the State, but that practically all these cities and towns are industrial centers having powerful and militant labor organizations. Boston, Lawrence, Lynn, Peabody, and Woburn were the cities carried by Mr. Long; Southbridge, Clinton, Blackstone, Milford, and Millville the towns. The explanation of the Long victory in Boston lies mainly in the predominantly Democratic character of the electorate. It seems quite clear that every class in the community, with the exception of organized labor, supported Mr. Coolidge, considering those classes as a whole. The farmers, business men, clergymen, educators, the press, and lawyers were for Mr. Coolidge, with few exceptions.

### New York Assembly Results

Republicans Gain 15 Members and Socialists Three

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Complete returns of the vote for the State Assembly show that the Socialists increased their representation from two to five. The Republicans elected 109 out of 150 members of the Assembly, a gain of 15. The Democrats dropped from 54 to 36. Women candidates for the Assembly did not fare well, except in the case of Elizabeth Van R. Gillett, who is the first woman to be sent to the Legislature from an up-state district. She is a Democrat. Mrs. Ida B. Sammis, who was elected to the Assembly last year on the Republican ticket in the second Suffolk district, was defeated by William G. Carroll, Democrat. Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, Democrat, the only other woman to serve in the Assembly, was defeated in the seventh Manhattan district by Noel B. Fox, Republican.

### Setback for Tammany

New York Machine Lost Several Important Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Tammany's losses in the election here are accepted as of wider than city or state interest. Tammany won the New York County Surrogate office and two City Court Justiceships; it lost the presidency of the Board of Aldermen, the presidency of the Borough of Manhattan, two Supreme Court justiceships and several other places. Republican candidates generally were successful through sweep of independent voting. But the results, while seeming to shake the power of Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, have apparently given more strength to the influence of William Randolph Hearst.

Robert I. Luce, Supreme Court Justice, selected by Gov. A. E. Smith in preference to a Democrat more acceptable to the Hearst faction, was opposed by Mr. Hearst and lost his place on the bench to Philip J. McCook, Republican. Irwin Untermyer, chosen by Tammany for that bench, after Tammany had refused to renominate Justice Joseph E. Newburger, was defeated after campaign by Republicans, independent Democrats and independents, in protest against Tammany interference in court affairs. Justice Newburger won in face of every device of Tammany politics. He was backed by the newly formed Judiciary Party and Republican and in-

dependent voters, and his election is called proof that the temper of the electorate at present is resentful toward every attempt to dictate its ballot on the part or in the interests of any organization.

Representative F. H. LaGuardia's victory over Tammany's candidate for the aldermanic presidency was also apparently an approval of his attacks on the Democratic Administration, national as well as city. The whole situation is held to be a rebuke for the Hylan administration, and from the great majority piled up for Governor Smith when he was elected, Tammany's voting strength was cut down in a remarkable manner. Henry H. Curran, Republican city magistrate, was elected president of Manhattan Borough, a Tammany stronghold. Richard H. Smith was returned to the City Court bench despite Tammany's endeavor to unseat him.

Mr. LaGuardia says Tammany's "strangle hold" is finally broken. He and Mr. Curran will cast 5 of the 16 votes in the Board of Estimate. James A. Foley, Mr. Murphy's son-in-law, was elected surrogate.

### Socialists Unseat Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Socialist vote here is gauged by the 126,365 ballots for James O'Neal, candidate for the aldermanic presidency, was lower than that received by their mayoralty candidate in 1917 and higher than that polled by their last gubernatorial candidate; the former got 145,332, the peak of the Socialist vote thus far, and the latter about \$4,000. Two Socialists unseated Democratic assemblymen in the Bronx. Another Socialist was reelected, one defeated the Republican-Democratic fusion against him and the others lost because of the same combination.

### Buffalo Senatorial Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Ross Graves, State Senator, was elected a member of the City Commission. His resignation from the Senate and a special election to choose his successor are expected.

### Public Ownership Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A proposal to instruct delegates to the coming State Constitutional Convention to submit to electors a constitutional provision granting to the State and municipalities the power to acquire income-producing utilities was carried at the Chicago election here on Tuesday by a large majority. A proposal for the submission of proposed initiative and referendum provision for the new Constitution to the electors was defeated.

### Few Leaguers Win Nebraska Seats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Only a handful of members of the Non-Partisan League, not to exceed 12 in number, were successful in their candidacies for membership in the State Constitutional Convention which meets the first Tuesday in December. Among the defeated were several leaders of the organization. A little more than a third of the delegates elected are lawyers, while bankers and business men, with a sprinkling of 20 farmers, make up the remainder of the list. The league was the target of a fierce campaign conducted by an organization of business men who took as their slogan "No North Dakota in Ours," and made Townley their issue.

### Test of Hare System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KALAMAZOO, Michigan—What is regarded as a fairly representative City Commission, was elected here on Tuesday with the Hare system of proportional representation from the list of 24 candidates. Two candidates were elected on first choice ballots. They were Dr. W. E. Upjohn and Alexander Velleman. The five other candidates who won their places in the transfer of ballots are Albert Tenbuschen, A. J. Tobi, Capt. C. R. Myers, Dr. Paul T. Butler, and Truxton Talbot.

### Kalamazoo voters rejected a proposal to issue bonds in the sum of \$1,260,000 for the purpose of extending the municipal electric plant.

Results in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Final figures in New Jersey's gubernatorial contest give Edward I. Edwards, Democrat, 216,244 votes, and Newton A. K. Bugbee, Republican, 202,166 votes. Six districts of southern New Jersey are still to be heard from, but it is believed they will not affect the count. The Republicans will control both branches of the next Legislature, and so can offset any proposition made by the Democrats.

The dry forces say that the government will have no effect upon the State's attitude toward prohibition, as it will be impossible for the newly elected Governor, who was the candidate of the wet's, to fulfill any pre-election promises of giving liquor back to those who desire it.

### CHILE DENIES CESSION

SANTIAGO, Chile—Categorical denial of reports from Washington that Chile had ceded to Bolivia a strip of land north of Arica which would give Bolivia an outlet to the sea was made by the Chilean Government yesterday.

## COMMENT ON VOTE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Press of the Country Regards It as a Protest Against Radicalism and a Triumph for the Standards of Free Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Editorial comment on the election of Calvin Coolidge as Governor of Massachusetts over Richard H. Long is to the effect that a victory has been won for law and order over radicalism, and that Americanism has been vindicated. Mr. Coolidge's own views of the case, as presented in a statement to the United Press, are that the people realized "that the only protection of life and property was in the stability of the government. There is no prejudice against organized labor, no disposition to oppose it," said Mr. Coolidge. "The humane laws of our State have been enacted with a view to protecting those who toil, and represent an expression of public opinion which has not changed and will not change in its desire to promote the welfare and happiness of the wage earners of the Commonwealth."

Appended are extracts from editorials in newspapers throughout the country on the Massachusetts election.

### Boston Globe

"What does the verdict mean? Law and order?" Most emphatically. But with the campaign over, all should cheerfully agree that the more than 190,000 votes which were cast for the Democratic ticket were not cast by men who are against law and order. It would be sad to think that true. Anyone who wants to believe in Massachusetts does not want to believe that. It is time to stop calling names. Those nearly 200,000 people voting the Democratic ticket simply refused to accept 'law and order' as the true issue." The Globe points out that there was no real "Labor vote," because some large industrial cities went strongly for Mr. Coolidge, and that though rash counsel of Labor has been rebuked, "it is not to be taken as a license for reactionaries; and if they should proceed far on that assumption they will be the next to receive a rebuke from the same electorate." It is also pointed out that there is no "soldier vote": "The soldier is a citizen soldier; he wants no other classification than that of general citizenship."

### Boston Traveler

"Analysis of the vote for Mr. Long would show four classes of voters: Democrats who had always been Democrats and always intend to be, no matter what happens; independents who were misinformed or deceived as to the real issues; sympathizers with the striking police of Boston, and men of radical tendencies. When the first two of these four classes are deducted, it leaves a gratifyingly small showing of malcontents."

never was a defeat more richly merited than that which overwhelmed a faithless Democratic Party and its candidate.

The Massachusetts Democratic organization sold out to the Sinn Feiners and the Boston police strikers, in the belief that there was an un-American Irish vote and an un-American Labor vote sufficiently large to carry an election on an issue of free riot. President Wilson and the Treaty of Peace were repudiated and Governor Coolidge was assailed for doing his duty in dealing with the mutinous Boston police strikers.

Massachusetts, in spite of economic discontent and Labor unrest, has magnificently vindicated its Americanism. The victory of Governor Coolidge is the most encouraging proof which could be offered at a time like this that the heart of the Nation is still sound and that the old traditions have not been forgotten.

### Springfield Republican

"Governor Coolidge's responsibilities are even wider and run even deeper than would be indicated by a bipartisan victory, for victory would be turned into disaster if it should be taken advantage of by the forces of reaction. Then there would be the battle to fight again. Governor Coolidge's reelection meant that his stand for the preservation of law and order was overwhelmingly indorsed. But that indorsement was in no way denial of the fact that for the public welfare there must be social and economic readjustments. What it did was that such readjustments could be dictated in Massachusetts by force and violence."

### Baltimore American

"A clean-cut American victory against the forces of unrest and radicalism."

### Atlanta Constitution

"A triumph for law and order over which the whole country will rejoice."

### MAYOR REELECTED

IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, California—James Rolph Jr. was reelected Mayor on Tuesday, defeating Eugene Schmitz, a former Mayor, by approximately 30,000 plurality.

In the contest for district attorney, Matthew Brady, police judge was leading Charles M. Flickert, incumbent. The campaign for the district attorneyship was given unusual prominence because of the fact that Mr. Flickert led the prosecution of Mooney and others charged with murder in connection with the Preparedness Day bomb explosions in 1916. All candidates ran on non-partisan tickets, there being no party designations.

OLE HANSON STILL IN DRIVE AGAINST REDS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Ole Hansen, former Mayor of Seattle, Washington, who was in this city for a short time yesterday morning on his way from Augusta, Maine, to Bridgeport, Connecticut, said that he has made 37 addresses in 22 states, and would continue to talk until Bolshevikism is driven out of the country. He said that Massachusetts had declared for law and order in the reelection of Calvin Coolidge as Governor, and advised a nation-wide drive to arrest all radicals and deport all aliens of radical tendencies.

Department of Justice agents reported finding 330,000 pounds of sugar available for domestic use in the warehouses of the American Sugar Refining Company, which had previously declared that all the sugar in these warehouses belonged to the British Royal Commission and could not be used in this country.

The American company started yesterday to deliver 500 barrels daily to the wholesalers of the city and the retail price fell from 25 to 14 cents a pound before noon. This sugar was borrowed from the British Royal Commission supply, to be repaid with sugar now held for the United States at Havana and other Cuban ports.

SUGAR PRICE IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

## GENERAL INTEREST IN COOPERATION

Reports Reach British Cooperative Wholesale Society From All Parts of World Showing Spread of Cooperative Activity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—From all parts of the world reports of the spread and growth of cooperative activity are almost daily reaching the headquarters of the British Cooperative Wholesale Society in Manchester.

Central America is no longer outside the pale, a cooperative society having been formed by the members of the British colony at Belize, British Honduras.

Victor Serwy, the secretary of the Belgian Cooperative Union, writes that "the organized proletariat of Belgium has never lost sight of the tasks of the morrow. In spite of the many hindrances and innumerable difficulties placed in the way by the German authorities, the cooperative movement never ceased its activity during the four years of occupation."

Cooperation in Egypt

A scheme is now under consideration for the formation of a cooperative society in connection with the Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs. The object of the promoters of the scheme is set forth in a circular, headed "A Proposed Cooperative Movement to Combat Profiteering," which has been distributed among the staffs and general employees of the service. A free and frank discussion of the scheme has been asked for, so that the movement may be soundly established. Government help is being sought for the establishment of cooperative stores, which are to be managed by the employees, and whatever advance is made by the government will be repaid. A working council is to be formed, on which all departments will be represented, and it will include four experts on finance, commerce, transport, and legal matters. The society will be known as The State Railway Service Cooperative Stores. Its formation will enable the railway employees, as large consumers, to get in touch with manufacturers and producers, and so eliminate the middleman and his heavy toll.

Lyons has allotted a grant of £44,000 to working-class cooperative societies to combat the cost of living. The money is from the profits of direct sale to the consumers of articles of prime necessity.

At the end of 1918 Greece had 917 cooperative associations of various kinds, with a collective membership of 45,070, a capital of 3,000,000 francs, and a limited liability of 16,570,000 francs. Ninety-seven of these associations are urban, for distribution, production, and transport. The remaining 820 are agricultural cooperative societies, with a total membership of 32,648, and a capital of 2,515,000 francs. The Workers Cooperative Society at the Piraeus has 10 stores in different parts of the town, and a bakery. Officials, railwaymen, and employees have also established consumers' societies.

In spite of the difficulties it has to face, cooperation in India is making steady progress. During the year 1917-18 the total number of cooperative banks rose from 264 to 282, with a membership growth from 76,475 to 91,494, and a working capital of 580 lakhs of rupees as against 485 lakhs of rupees the previous year. The number of agricultural societies increased from 20,990 to 23,742, and the non-agricultural societies from 12,37 to 14,50. The total membership of the former is now 851,407, and of the latter 293,837.

Italy's Cooperative Congress

The Italian cooperative congress held at Milan on July 27, dealing with the new government regulations to be brought into force in connection with the service of supplies, demanded the immediate making of the supply service direct (by means of provincial commissioners of cooperation) for all kinds of commodities, including textiles and footwear; and it called on the government to indemnify, either by payment or commodities, or relief from taxation to the necessary amount, the losses and damages sustained by cooperative societies during the recent disturbances. It also emphasized the importance and functions of the cooperative organization in connection with the national distribution of supplies, and further called on all cooperative societies to federate with the Italian Cooperative Wholesale Society (which now supplies 1790 societies) and to recognize it as the sole national wholesale organ of distributive cooperation.

The report of the Norwegian cooperative congress showed, for last year, a collective increase of membership of the affiliated societies from 59,969 to 67,919, and an increase of sales from 26,866,000 kroner to 48,129,000 kroner. The constructive work of the congress took the form of revising the constitution, or recommendations for the extension of cooperative banking, and of the establishment of an auditiorship service.

The cooperative movement in Palestine has reached fairly large proportions, though it is not a consumers' movement, but a movement of fruit growers. One large society, the Pae-dea, is extensively engaged in orange growing, and it is shortly to amalgamate with the Merkaz Société Centrale Cooperative Orangera, which is a federation of societies engaged in the same business.

Efforts were recently being made to open up relations between the Palestinian cooperatives and the British Cooperative Wholesale Society.

Little Success in Spain

Cooperation has not, on the whole, fared well in Spain during the war.

the movement, thanks to the unfavorable attitude and opposition of the government, having been materially weakened. Sloth among the cooperators themselves has also done much to retard the growth of the movement. But in spite of all this, there has been some progress. The latest development is the embarkation on wholesale operations, of the Federation of Catalonian Cooperative Societies in Barcelona.

Forty-four distributive societies have been established in Corsica during the past year. A meeting of delegates from these societies was held recently at Evisa for the purpose of forming a federation or union of cooperative societies.

## BRITISH PROMISES IN THE NEAR EAST

Col. Lawrence Publishes Documents Which Show Pledges Made to French and Arabs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—As already reported by cable, Col. T. E. Lawrence of the British Army, who was on Prince Feisul's staff, and who played the leading part during the war in securing and maintaining the adhesion of the Arabs to the allied cause, recently addressed a notable letter on the Syrian question to the editor of The Times.

The letter, which contains information on the subject hitherto unpublished, reads as follows:

"Sir: Your Syrian correspondent has just referred to British promises to the French and the Arabs. When on Prince Feisul's staff I had access to the documents in question, and as possibly the only informed free-lance European, I may help to clear them up. They are four in number.

"Document I.—The British promise to King Hussein, dated October 24, 1915. It undertakes, conditional on an Arab revolt, to recognize the independence of the Arabs' south of latitude 37 degrees, except in the provinces of Baghdad and Basra, where British interests require special measures of administrative control, and except where Great Britain is not free to act without detriment to the interests of France."

"[N. B.]—Hussein asked for no personal position, and for no particular government or governments.]

### Dividing Arab Provinces

"Document II.—The Sykes-Picot Agreement made between England and France in May, 1916. It divides the Arabic provinces of Turkey into five zones, roughly: (a) Palestine from the Jordan to the Mediterranean, to be 'international'; (b) Haifa and Mesopotamia from near Tekrit to the Gulf to be 'British'; (c) the Syrian coast, Tyre to Alexandretta, Cilicia, and most of Southern Armenia, from Sivas to Diarbekir, to be 'French'; (d) the interior (mainly the provinces of Aleppo, Damascus, Urfa, Deir, and Mosul) to be 'independent Arab' under two shades of influence:

"(i) Between the lines Akaba-Kuweit and Haifa-Tekrit, the French to seek no 'political influence,' and the British to have economic and political priority, and the right to supply 'such advisers as the Arabs desire.'

"(ii) Between the line Haifa-Tekrit and the southern edge of French Armenia or Kurdistan, Great Britain to seek no 'political influence,' and the French to have economic and political priority and the right to supply 'such advisers as the Arabs desire.'

"[N. B.]—The geography of the agreement is the geography of the White Knight, and it makes a similar irruption into economics when it lays down that the Baghdad Railway may not be finished till a Euphrates Railway has been built.]

"Document III.—The British statement to the seven Syrians of Cairo dated June 11, 1917. This assures them that pre-war Arab states, and Arab areas freed by military action of their inhabitants during the war, shall remain entirely independent.

"[N. B.]—This assurance was unusual, and might have conflicted with Document I or Document II, but was regulated locally by arrangement between Allenby and Feisul, by which the Arab Army operated almost entirely in the area given to the Arabs in Document II.]

### Native Syrian Governments

"Document IV.—The Anglo-French Declaration of November 9, 1918. In this Great Britain and France agree to encourage native governments in Syria and Mesopotamia, and without imposition to assure the normal working of such governments as the peoples shall themselves have adopted.

"[N. B.]—This was interpreted in the Orient as changing the 'direct' British and French areas 'b' and 'c' of Document II to spheres of influence.]

"The author of Document I was Sir Henry McMahon. Documents II and III were by Sir Mark Sykes. Lord Robert Cecil authorized IV. They were all produced under stress of military urgency to induce the Arabs to fight on our side.]

"I can see no inconsistencies or incompatibilities in these four documents, and I know nobody who does.

"It may then be asked what all the fuss between the British, the French, and the Arabs is about. It is mainly because the agreement of 1916 (Document II) is unworkable, and in particular no longer suits the British and French governments.

"As, however, it is, in a sense, the 'charter' of the Arabs, giving them Damascus, Homs, Hama, Aleppo, and Mosul for their own, with such advisers as they themselves judge they need, the necessary revision of this agreement is a delicate matter, and can hardly be done satisfactorily by England and France without giving weight and expression also to the opinion of the third interest—the Arabs—which is created.

"According to Mr. Granholm, it is not only the improved connections with Sweden which England counts

## ERECTING WOODEN HOUSES IN WALES

Frame House Controversy Has Arisen Out of Desire for Cheap, Quickly Built Houses

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The "frame house" controversy has assumed large proportions. Sir Charles Ruthen, a well-known member of the Society of Architects, experimented in some rapidly constructed houses in South Wales, for which he claimed the merits of cheapness as well as "perfect climatic protection, the houses being cool in summer and warm in winter. Wood framing was the system, bitumen sheeting being used for the outside, covered with cement, rough-cast, or brick veneer, while the inside was plastered and the roof slated or tiled in the usual way.

Numerous enthusiasts at once asked for a suspension of local by-laws by the Ministry of Health, as in many places wooden houses or even wooden additions are tabooed; but meanwhile an army of critics arrived upon the scene, who declared that the cost of frame houses would not be so insignificant and that their protection from fire was hard to assure.

### A Doubtful Economy

The Ministry of Health has been urging the use of materials other than wood in the building of the ordinary house, on account of its high price and of freight generally, so that it was very natural that doubts as to the economy of using large quantities of wood should be expressed. In Sir Charles Ruthen's experiment, however, the frame only is of wood. Many experts are working out other schemes for rapidly-constructed houses, with steel framing, and it is evident that the controversy has had the useful effect of setting experiments going with a view to speeding up the building of the much-needed dwellings, which so far are certainly not rising up in any number worth mentioning, considering the lamentable shortage of houses.

The Ministry of Health has, however, just issued new regulations for the erection of wooden houses, which apply to individuals who propose to build such houses. If permission to build a wooden house is refused an individual, he can appeal to the Ministry of Health. The Ministry offers no opposition to the erection of thoroughly substantial frame houses, but has information that their cost will be very little less than that of brick-built houses. There is, however, room for all ventures that will relieve the situation, always assuming that nothing of a temporary nature shall impede the steady pursuit of permanent town and village planning and building.

The London County Council Housing Committee views with great concern the adaptation of existing huts for use as permanent dwelling houses in the London area, and does not desire to see any relaxation of the provisions of the London building acts or by-laws in force in the County of London in their application to the conversion of houses into flats or the use of wooden huts as dwelling houses. They add that they would give sympathetic and immediate consideration to specific applications during the present emergency, "subject to adequate safeguards."

### Shortage of Houses

That is exactly what is required, but meanwhile the shortage of housing accommodation both in town and country is nothing less than lamentable and the difficulties in the country are in their way as great as in the more congested areas. The frame house could be erected in certain countries at a moderate cost, and if the erection of closer settlement and small holdings is to be made a serious question and not to be regarded merely as the amiable crank of a few enthusiasts, the provision of easily-erected dwellings must be gone into very thoroughly.

The frame house of bygone days is merely the prototype of what would be built today, and the apprehension of fire is largely put to rest by the rapidly increasing immunity gained by the treatment of the materials employed.

There is a demand for bungalows in some neighborhoods, and,

when properly constructed, and raised well above the ground, there is a great deal to be said for them, especially as they require no scaffolding for building.

Experiments in adobe, chalk, and other materials are all valuable contributions to the problem of inexpensive building, but meanwhile for the moment the press and public have been caught by the idea of the frame house, but a good deal of sober investigation must precede its adoption as a universal panacea for the national house shortage.

## SWEDISH-ENGLISH FERRY PROJECT

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Mr. Granholm, general manager of the railway department at Stockholm, recently made a statement concerning the newly planned connection by ferry with England. No official answer to the proposition made to England in May has yet been received, he stated. Nevertheless, it has been learned, little by little, that in leading English circles the greatest interest is taken in the project and the question is being studied very carefully. At present, the inquiries are being prosecuted without the cooperation of the Swedish experts, but within the near future such desirable cooperation may be realized and considerable time will be thereby gained in the investigations.

"As, however, it is, in a sense, the 'charter' of the Arabs, giving them Damascus, Homs, Hama, Aleppo, and Mosul for their own, with such advisers as they themselves judge they need, the necessary revision of this agreement is a delicate matter, and can hardly be done satisfactorily by England and France without giving weight and expression also to the opinion of the third interest—the Arabs—which is created.

"According to Mr. Granholm, it is not only the improved connections with Sweden which England counts

on, but also the extension of the Swedish-English ferry traffic by means of a ferry-channel across the Baltic, which would further England's export trade with eastern Europe.

As to government subsidies, Mr. Granholm considered the misgivings that had been voiced as exaggerated. Regarding the economic capacity of the enterprise, he felt that no first-class regular sea traffic between Sweden and England could give better, or anywhere near as good, results as the projected ferry line.

## ELECTORAL CHANGES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It may not be generally realized that Bolshevism has made an undeniably effort to develop a theory of culture for the proletarian. In point of fact two conflicting theories have been put forward, both apparently wasting away whenever an attempt is made to put them into practice. Their headquarters issue from bureaucracy, but by the time they reach any workers who are athirst for culture, both streams have sunk into the desert sands of misgovernment.

These attempts to find a new culture are dealt with in a short pamphlet by Dr. M. J. Rostovtsev, professor in the University of Petrograd. It is issued by the Russian Liberation Committee, whose aim is the overthrow of Bolshevism, and the restoration of order in Russia as well as her regeneration.

Accordingly, it was to be expected that the full inefficiency of this cultural system should be exposed in this brochure in a pitiless light. At the same time official documents are referred to and frequently quoted, so that there is much which is authoritative in the pamphlet.

### Result—Destruction

Extremists on both sides are inclined to resent this compulsion to give even a third or fourth preference for men whose politics they detest. But, on the whole, in spite of the evident advantage conferred on the more intelligent of the voters, or perhaps because of it, a great improvement is expected in the personnel of the next Legislative Assembly. The election is expected to take place in two or three months' time.

### TASMANIA HAS RARE MINERALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News-Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—A pamphlet by Mr. Campbell Brown, which has recently been issued by the Tasmanian Mines Department, on osmiridium (Iridosmine) mining in Tasmania, shows that prior to 1910 detailed information about the rare metal in Tasmania was lacking, and no particular interest was taken in it. From 1911, however, up to the outbreak of the war the development of the industry had been gratifying, but it received a severe check for three years thereafter on account of diminished markets.

The prolongation of the war made buyers apprehensive and produced a rush, such as is scarcely likely again to occur.

Stability, however, is once more setting in, and production is expected to become normal.

This precious metal is found in various districts in the rugged west coast of Tasmania, an accompanying feature

being always the occurrence in the neighborhood of great masses of serpentinite rock.

It is found in the creeks and river beds, on the hillsides, and even on the plateau itself

or in solid rock, loam, mud, or in a subterranean drainage area.

The best known locality is probably the Savage River.

### BRITISH EXPORT CREDIT SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The British Government announces that it is prepared to consider applications for advances up to 80 per cent in respect of exports to certain foreign countries.

The announcement of the Board of Trade embodies a previous declaration on the subject of the exports credits scheme, published on September 5, together with certain alterations and additions bringing that statement up to date.

The exports credits department of the Board of Trade will consider advances subject to certain conditions in respect of exports up to 80 per cent of the cost of the goods to the seller inclusive of freight, insurance, and the commission paid to the department by the seller.

The countries to which the scheme relates at present are: Finland, the Baltic provinces (Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania), Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and the areas in Russia to which the scheme for insurance against abnormal commercial risks applies.

### MR. HUMBERT'S NEW VOCATION

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—After having once come into the rights of an ordinary citizen, Charles Humbert, the central figure in L'Affaire Humbert, paid a visit to his department of the Meuse of which he was Senator, and endeavored to devote himself to reconstruction work.

Unhappily, the French peasants are not, in general, fond of notoriety, and Mr. Humbert's attempts to secure the sympathies of his electors were coldly received, especially as Mr. Polincaré, in his last journey in that region, had consolidated his own popularity.

Mr. Humbert has since deserted political life and is now devoting himself to business.

### Divided Views

Of such capital importance is this distinction that an editorial article taken from the Review, "Proletarian Culture" (No. 3, page 37), may be quoted in support of the statement.

The passage runs thus:

"Our educational specialists, as is well known, are divided in their views on proletarian culture. Some of them, and amongst them Comrade A. V. Lunacharsky, the people's commissary for instruction, think, as we do, that in the domain of science (natural and social science), as well as in the domain of art and the domain of custom, the proletariat has to create its own culture, quite

## TZECHS' DEEP FAITH IN THEIR PRESIDENT

Professor Masaryk Has Worked  
for Many Years to Keep  
Them True to the Traditions  
Dating From Time of Huss

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czech-Slovakia.—The Tzec-Slovak Republic, accepted with such a glory of gratitude and joy, soon began to reveal its responsibilities to its children. Because its was secured without bloodshed, the first tendency of some of them was to think it a free gift, and to expect, as did early visitors to America, that its streets would yield them gold. Then, bit by bit, they began to discover their new burdens. In the first place there was an appalling deficit, made larger still by the Magyar war that beffed the Tzec after the armistice was signed. And they could not begin work, save in minor way, because there were no raw materials; and they could not get raw materials because transportation was almost nil. So debts must needs be made still greater by unemployment compensation. In addition to all, the food shortage which they had known for four lean years continued, great in some sections, small in others. By and by America gave relief; but even that great country could not pour relief for a whole nation through one or two tiny channels of transportation. So hunger continued, and still continues, for many. And the chief wonder of this first year of theirs is that the people, who are anything but stolid, kept their poise, even while the sophistries of Bolshevism were being shouted across their every border.

### Country's Ideals

One highly interesting thing about this new republic is that its Constitution is based on the same ideas on which President Wilson based his fourteen points. And that this Constitution is regarded as anything but the provisional National Assembly which has had to plunge in and begin the making of an entire new code of laws, has made the measures it has passed so far the logical outcome of the Constitution rather than the merely expedient thing. As the old laws were hand-me-downs from Austria and Hungary, one can imagine the leap from those to these. Fancy changing, almost in a night, from partial suffrage for men to universal suffrage for men and women; from the disproportionately small Tzec representation in the Austrian Diet to the new Tzec law that all parties shall have proportionate representation; from a state church to a guarantee of religious liberty to any and all; and so on.

This is not to say that there has been no criticism or discontent. When the Assembly passed, without a murmur from its members, a nation-wide eight-hour labor law, just because they believed it to be right, there were those who said that an eight-hour law did not go well with an empty treasury and a colossal debt. In the same way the Workmen's Compensation Act was assailed. But criticism fell most heavily on the Minister of Finance, Mr. Rasin, who had the heavy task of trying not only to drag the country out of its hole, but of doing it on the badly demoralized currency inherited from the Austrian Empire. Some of his clever measures have already been related in The Christian Science Monitor, and these have caused many a discerning person to hail him as one of the great financial geniuses of the day. But those who were looking for an Utopia have laid the blame chiefly on him because sweat-of-the-brow conditions continued to prevail.

### Taxing Wealth

One thing, however, that testifies to the general acceptance of his ideas by both legislators and solid citizens, is the fact that his sweeping and courageous plan for taxing the individual wealth of the country has not been set aside since his political fall, but is being worked out to its completion, and this without opposition. This is a more remarkable testimony to the solid character of the Tzec people than to Mr. Rasin's cleverness; for this tax will mean that every man having more than a mere living will not only help to build up the Republic in out-and-out taxes, but will make a loan of his surplus to the State. Tacit acceptance of this prospect is not as spectacular as, but much more telling than, general acceptance of the expropriation measure that put all big estates at the disposal of the government; for the majority of the big estates belonged to Germans or Austrians, to whose ancestors they had been given when they were seized from their rightful Tzec owners after Austria's conquest of the land in 1621. Hence their reasserting would meet with approval from all the purely Tzec population.

One of the features of the Constitution being universal suffrage, and the extension to women of the right to hold any office, the group of men who appointed the members of the provisional government named five women to their National Assembly. One was Dr. Alice Masaryk, daughter of the President, who was nominated to take the place her father had resigned when the land became a republic and he its first President. The other women were Mrs. Meyerova, Miss Plaminkova, Mrs. Ecksteinova, and Mrs. Kunetitska, the last-named having previously been elected by the Tzec to their Diet under the Austrian régime, though she was forbidden by the Austrian Government to take her seat.

### Fines for Failing to Vote

So far the Republic has had one general election, for municipal offices only, which took place on June 15. Very interestingly, having granted the universal franchise, the Republic de-

manded of its children that they use it, and passed a law providing for a heavy fine for failure to do so. This law covered that election alone, however, and was designed merely to register the strength of the various political parties. There was much interesting speculation as to whether this law would be obeyed, many asserting that the women would fail to come out. But in the city of Prague, out of a total population of 200,000, there were 120,000 votes, indicating a full response.

The day following the election every one was satisfied that no radical change had taken place. The National Democrats (to which party the then Prime Minister, Dr. Kramarz, belongs) elected 22 counselors out of a total of 90. The Social Democrats got 20, the National Socialists 21, the Germans and Jews 10, the Clerical (Roman Catholic) Party and one or two minor parties 10. Strangers in the country were struck with the possibility of the two Socialist parties uniting and dominating affairs, but were assured that this would be impossible, as their aims were totally dissimilar. And the next day they united!

The first undertaking of this dominating Socialist group was to reorganize, to a certain extent, the Cabinet, so as to provide a Socialist majority there also. Dr. Kramarz, Prime Minister and beloved of the people, was replaced by Mr. Vlastimil Tusa. Mr. Rasin, Minister of Finance, who had received a greater need of praise and blame together than any other minister, gave way to Professor Horacek. These were the chief changes. The Socialists showing their true Tzec nature, by refraining from radical overturning and experimenting with theories. As for continued Socialist dominion, that is unlikely, as the two parties had no sooner united than they began to draw apart.

### Coming General Election

Sometime soon, probably early in the winter, there will be a general election at which a National Assembly will be selected to replace the one named by party leaders to meet the first emergency. At this election a president will also be chosen by popular vote; and it is the conviction of all that, regardless of parties, Thomas G. Masaryk will continue to fill the office, both because he has so far done so to the satisfaction of all, and because there is not a Tzec who does not feel that the greatest labor of all for independence was performed by him. Moreover, the Tzec acknowledge that for many years before their freedom came he worked to keep them true—when it seemed least worth while—to the great tradition that had been theirs since the days of the reformer-martyr, John Huss. They trust him; they love him; they are willing under him to give their answer to the world for the hope that is in them.

## HOPEFUL OUTLOOK IN CANADIAN FINANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—"If we can produce and save, and if there is harmony between Labor and Capital there is no reason why we should be apprehensive about the future," declared Sir Thomas White, M. P. of Toronto, in an address to the Canadian Club of Montreal on "The Financial Outlook in Canada." "We must have the foreign market and we must have the domestic market if we are to be successful." Sir Thomas went on to say. "One of the most important questions at the present time for the American continent is to provide in some way credit lines whereby our products can be purchased by the European people who need them, but who cannot obtain money on this continent with which to purchase them."

"The time will come at the end of this year when our private enterprises should take the place of the government in providing these loans," Sir Thomas declared. He pointed out that Canada, unlike London, had never been accustomed to purchasing foreign loans, and that this should be developed in the future more than it had been in the past.

At the end of the present year Canada would be faced with world competition. "We have the resources, we have the enterprise and the ability to meet this," he added, "and we can come through these troubles, some times as well as we did in the war, if we will apply ourselves to the task." He predicted that there would be a great flow of immigration into the country in the course of the next year or two.

### NEW PUBLIC SERVICE COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—A significant sign of the times is the formation in this city of the United Public Service Council. This unit, originating with the different soldiers' bodies of Vancouver, has been lately strengthened by alliance with that portion of organized labor retaining its international affiliations. Today the new organization comprises 10 bodies representing an aggregate membership of nearly 15,000. It is the intention to draft a platform along four lines of public interest, namely: social affairs, industrial, electoral reform, and economics. One of the leaders of the movement is Lieut.-Col. J. W. McIntosh, M. P. P. for Vancouver. The new organization will not confine its activities to any one branch of government, but will endeavor to secure representation in municipal, provincial, and federal bodies. Following the result in the Ontario elections, it is understood that an attempt will be made to secure the cooperation of the United Farmers of British Columbia. If that is effected, anything may happen at the next general election in this Province.

## PROBLEM OF RICE AND JUTE IN INDIA

Lord Ronaldshay Speaks on  
Proposal That Bengal Govern-  
ment Should Regulate Prices

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—During his recent tour in Bengal, in the course of a speech made at Sirajganj, Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, discussing the rice and jute problem in India, said: "I am well aware of the importance to Sirajganj of the jute trade, and I am also aware that in common with every one else the jute grower and the jute merchant have suffered from the abnormal conditions brought about by the war. But when you tell me that the trade has been paralyzed and that most of the firms engaged in the jute business are faced with a problem of life and death I feel constrained to join issue with you, and to point out that no such gloomy conclusions are warranted by the facts."

The average price of jute at Sirajganj during the past 10 years works out at about 7 rupees a maund. It is true that during the last two years the price has been somewhat below this average and that at the beginning of the present year it ranged between 4 and 6 rupees, but it has been sold here at the unprecedented price of 18 rupees a maund, and though the actual quantity sold at this price may not have been great, the general level of prices during the past few weeks has been higher than ever before during the whole history of the jute trade of Bengal.

### Law of Supply and Demand

"Your suggestion to me is that the government should step in and regulate the price. A similar suggestion was made not long ago at a meeting of the Legislative Council and the Hon. Mr. Cumming explained fully on that occasion why the government was not prepared to do so. His speech obtained wide publicity, and there is no need, therefore, for me to repeat the arguments which he used."

"I would only add to what he said that I do not think that your proposal that the government should undertake to regulate prices is a very wise one from your own point of view. If the government once accepted the responsibility of arbitrarily fixing prices, irrespective of the law of supply and demand, it is very unlikely that it would be able to confine the application of the principle to cases of low prices. If it accepted the responsibility of fixing minimum prices when the value of any particular commodity showed a tendency to become depreciated it could not logically refuse to fix maximum prices when the value of a commodity showed a tendency to become inflated. Indeed you will find that when the governments of other countries have considered the question of fixing prices it has been maximum and not minimum prices that they have had in mind."

"It is sometimes forgotten that one of the reasons why Bengal has maintained a practical monopoly of jute up to the present time is that it has been able to produce it more cheaply than it could be produced elsewhere. If in future the price of jute shows a tendency to rise abnormally high, as it has shown some signs of doing recently, it will certainly become worth while to grow it on a large scale in other countries where the conditions are suitable, and in that case pressure might be brought to bear upon the government to fix a maximum price with a view to maintaining a Bengal monopoly which she now possesses. It would be very much more difficult for the government to resist such pressure if, by fixing a minimum price, it had already admitted that the arbitrary regulation of prices was a function of government."

"Only here and there does one find a worker who acts as though his time belonged to his employer and that wages are paid for service rendered. The whole field is one of profiteering. You go into a shoe store and the price is twice what it was five years ago, yet no one believes the extra sum demanded has all gone to labor of construction and material, for the manufacturers have never made money so rapidly as during these years. So it is with the cotton and woolen mills."

"Nothing good can come from the threatened industrial war, for its base is rooted in pure selfishness. It is a union purely for physical control, with no conception of where that will lead. If it could win out there would be but short life, for the end is inevitable destruction of that for which it proposes to control."

"Capital and Labor cannot either

exist without hearty cooperation of both. Divorce means ruin to both. The interdependence of both must be recognized and made effective for either to prosper."

"I have placed these considerations before you in order to show you that a policy of regulating prices by an executive order is not only one which is attended with great difficulties, but is one which, if adopted, is likely sooner or later to carry those who advocate it a great deal further than they ever intended. As a matter of fact, the cultivator can himself deal with the matter much more effectively than can the government. The price of rice is very high, and it is most desirable that it should come down. The price of jute, on the other hand, you say, is low, and you desire to see it increased. Both these objects can be achieved by the cultivator himself by the simple expedient of growing rather more rice and less jute, and there, I think, you would be wise to let the matter rest."

### CANADA OPPOSES FURTHER GRATUITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The findings of the committee of the Canadian House of Commons on the soldiers' reestablishment, which declares itself unable to recommend any further gratuities, have caused great disappointment among the members of the Great War Veterans Association. As already stated in brief by the Canadian News, the committee lays great stress upon the financial obligations of the country and its huge current expenditure which is called for by necessary public works, including railways and shipbuilding, while a further liability of the country was stated to be the indemnity to private Canadian interests for losses suffered owing to the war by Germany.

As regards the possibility of the returned men being paid a further gratuity from any indemnity which Germany may pay, this point is dealt with in the following paragraph:

"There must be met out of the indemnity all losses for the destruction by Germany of Canadian ships, prop-

erties, industries, etc.; if not paid by Germany out of indemnities, these losses must be paid by the Canadian people."

The committee, however, recommends the necessity of further assistance in the work of reestablishing the soldier, and the details of the necessary expenditure in this direction are as follows: Gratuities to Canadians who enlisted in the Royal Air Force and other imperial units, \$9,000,000; refund of transportation paid by certain dependents of Canadian soldiers, \$1,000,000; various items such as extra clothing allowance to patients and trainees under the Soldiers' Reestablishment Act; loans to disabled men for the purchase of tools, and so forth; unemployed relief during the winter—these amounts totaling some \$35,000,000.

## PROBLEMS SAID TO REST LIGHTLY

Grange Lecturer Says There Is  
Need of Awakening on Part  
of People of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

MONMOUTH, Maine.—"Viewed from every standpoint, the problems confronting this Nation rest very lightly on the shoulders of the great majority," says Dr. George M. Twitchell, agricultural authority, and grange lecturer all over New England.

"If here lies our greatest danger, surely there is need of an awakening, but the question is how to go to work put life and interest into the mass now so busily engaged in earning big money and finding the easy way to spend the same. The days of the frugal life seem to have been abandoned."

"In central Maine today, boys of 12 to 15 are getting \$4, \$5, and \$6 a day picking apples; while in Aroostook they are telling of men receiving \$13 to \$15 a day picking potatoes. Men who drove peddler's carts last year are now posing as skilled carpenters, demanding \$5 for what they term eight hours' work."

"The recklessness everywhere manifest is feeding the spirit of Communism and anarchy. It is folly to charge present dangers to the men who do the work in mill and factory, for it is the certain outgrowth of the mad race in which all are engaged. That we face revolution and the overthrow of government, may be admitted, but it causes no cessation in the rush for a good time regardless of cost."

"Men talk about the high cost of living, whereas a large per cent is due to the reckless expenditure with no thought of getting a fair equivalent for the same. Everything is abnormally high and everybody is helping to make everything higher. Into this round of waste the people have entered, and the question is now how to break the chain and awaken to the necessity for getting back toward normal conditions."

"Only here and there does one find a worker who acts as though his time belonged to his employer and that wages are paid for service rendered. The whole field is one of profiteering. You go into a shoe store and the price is twice what it was five years ago, yet no one believes the extra sum demanded has all gone to labor of construction and material, for the manufacturers have never made money so rapidly as during these years. So it is with the cotton and woolen mills."

"Nothing good can come from the threatened industrial war, for its base is rooted in pure selfishness. It is a union purely for physical control, with no conception of where that will lead. If it could win out there would be but short life, for the end is inevitable destruction of that for which it proposes to control."

"Capital and Labor cannot either exist without hearty cooperation of both. Divorce means ruin to both. The interdependence of both must be recognized and made effective for either to prosper."

"I have placed these considerations before you in order to show you that a policy of regulating prices by an executive order is not only one which is attended with great difficulties, but is one which, if adopted, is likely sooner or later to carry those who advocate it a great deal further than they ever intended. As a matter of fact, the cultivator can himself deal with the matter much more effectively than can the government. The price of rice is very high, and it is most desirable that it should come down. The price of jute, on the other hand, you say, is low, and you desire to see it increased. Both these objects can be achieved by the cultivator himself by the simple expedient of growing rather more rice and less jute, and there, I think, you would be wise to let the matter rest."

"The time will come at the end of this year when our private enterprises should take the place of the government in providing these loans," Sir Thomas declared. He pointed out that Canada, unlike London, had never been accustomed to purchasing foreign loans, and that this should be developed in the future more than it had been in the past.

At the end of the present year Canada would be faced with world competition. "We have the resources, we have the enterprise and the ability to meet this," he added, "and we can come through these troubles, some times as well as we did in the war, if we will apply ourselves to the task." He predicted that there would be a great flow of immigration into the country in the course of the next year or two.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Karl Nyman, a Finlander, arrested by the mounted police after a raid on his premises and charged with having sedition literature in his possession, was found guilty at the fall assizes here. A conviction was recorded, with a recommendation for mercy from the jury, on account of the literature in question being very antiquated. The defendant was fined \$100. Three other Finlanders on similar charges pleaded guilty and were fined similar amounts.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

PORT ARTHUR, Ontario.—The opening of a new automobile road between Port Arthur and Duluth, known as the Scott Highway, has created traffic far beyond the expectations of those responsible for the undertaking. Thousands of automobiles covered the route during the past summer, and relations between the Canadian and American heads of the Great Lakes system have materially improved. A movement is now on foot to establish telephonic communication.

## CHILD COLONIES IN SOVIET RUSSIA

In Order to Train Them in Com-  
munist, Children Are Taken  
From Parents Forcibly and  
Placed in Children's Palaces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, England.—A wireless message circulated recently by the Moscow Government read as follows:

"At a congress of women workers held in Moscow, Lenin addressed the meeting on the position of woman in Russia. Lenin stated that after the Bolshevik revolution, the necessary laws had been passed in Russia liberating women. Of the former laws which kept women in an almost menial position, not a vestige remained. Nevertheless, the full liberation of women did not exist even in Russia, although in comparison with their condition in other countries it was nearly ideal. But the issuing of laws alone was not sufficient. Means must be taken to see that women were not crushed down by their economic position and by housekeeping. If we desire to struggle for the absolute realization of socialism, Lenin said, 'we must acquire the absolute equality of women and abolish the domestic creches, kitchens, and institutions. We are too few to free women from the chains of household slavery. If the emancipation of the workman himself, that is to say, the woman must be their own affair.'

The meaning of the speech thus reported is elucidated by the following communication received from Omsk by the Russian Liberation Committee:

"According to the official organ of the Soviets, the Izvestia of the Central Executive Committee, a new social experiment relative to the socialization of children is now being made in Soviet Russia. In order that the children should be brought up in the spirit of Communism, they are taken by force from their parents, when they have reached the age of three, and are

## BETTER ENGLISH SPEECH IS URGED

Interesting Program Carried Out in One Massachusetts School Shows the Opportunities for American Speech Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—“Stop!

Think! Listen! Better English Week is here. Wage war against careless, shiftless, incorrect expression. Join the Reconstruction Army of Good Speech! Meet success halfway! Look well to your speech!” Thus begins a handbill announcing the special program for “American Speech Week,” as observed in one of the high schools in the Boston vicinity. In response to a request by the National Council of Teachers of English, public schools throughout the United States are uniting in making this whole week a period of concerted effort by educational forces in meeting what has always been felt to be a fundamental need, but which recently has come to be recognized as a most urgent need. Reports indicate that in many parts of the country the schools have given the call an enthusiastic answer. It was thought that New England would be somewhat tardy, or “conservative,” in joining in this educational drive of raising the standards of speech, yet with the exception of the schools right in Boston proper, the majority of the near-by high schools are understood to be carrying out more or less thoughtfully arranged “American Speech Week” programs.

One of these programs, typical of many, is to be found at the Newton Technical High School. Upon entering this school building a visitor is apt to bring up suddenly—“Stop! Think! (and) Listen!”—for facing him on both side-walls of the corridor, crowding their way toward the exits are droves of painted monsters, across each of which is printed some common error in English. As the visitor comes to realize that these fantastic beasts have lost their vaunted power and are merely possessed with a headlong desire to get away from the place, and he, the visitor, proceeds, he sees close upon the heels of the erroneous phrasers, a familiar figure of a Dutch woman with a large club in her hand, and on the club is printed the correct form of speech to replace the wrong one. This work, and it is distributed through all the corridors and class rooms of the building, is the contribution of the school art department. They expect that the last of the monsters will be driven out by Friday.

The week’s campaign was launched in this High School by four speakers, the principal of the school, the presidents of the two upper classes, and the Mayor of the city of Newton. Then each day through the week prominent speakers from the outside, including both business and professional men, tell the pupils of the practical and aesthetic, invaluable worth, of good speech. Many songs and poems, composed by the students, together with plays and pageants, all with “Better Speech” as the theme, are so distributed through the program as to be most enjoyable and effective.

The part of the program expected to lead in good results is the work of some 70 of the most capable boys and girls who have been chosen as four-minute speakers before the classes during the first part of every recitation. These speakers are seniors for the most part. When the majority of the boys and girls in the many classes hear these 70 or more, placing serious importance upon right speech, it is expected to awaken their interest in a degree to forecast much improvement in the speech of the students.

At the corners of the corridors and in the various rooms “better speech” slogans appear in conspicuous block letters. The following are examples, and they were originated by the pupils: “You are judged by your speech. Are you up to standard?” “By their speech ye shall know them.” “If you would be 100 per cent American speak 100 per cent perfect English.” “Better English! Better pay!” “Knowledge is power; know English!”

Part of one song written by pupils runs like this:

“There’s a wrong, wrong way of speaking. Into which our tongues do fall, Where the ‘ain’ts’ and ‘can’ts’ are seeking.

To be heard o’er all. There’ll be no end to preparation, Till our English speech is right. Till the day when we have conquered, We must work with all our might.”

## PRE-WAR BANANA PRICE IN JAMAICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—The present position of trade and industry here is somewhat confused. On the whole prospects are good. The chief products of the island, such as sugar and cocoa, command excellent prices. In particular the growth of the sugar industry is noteworthy, and cane is being planted largely.

Projects for central factories are being pushed. A great stimulus was given to this industry by the high war time prices, and the preference which the Imperial Government has now decided upon continues and organizes the impetus. In 1915 sugar was only 11.6 per cent of the island’s products. Last year it was 29 per cent. The 32,000 hogsheads were valued at £704,050. Of the total 19,883 hogsheads went to the United Kingdom, and more than 11,000 to British possessions, chiefly to Canada. To the United States there went only 712 hogsheads.

Ever since the drop in banana exports, the proportion of exports to the

United States has dropped, for the American market is not favorable for Jamaica sugar and other products.

While bananas ruled and sugar dwindled, the United States took more of Jamaica’s exports than did Great Britain, but for the last two years the position has been reversed. In 1916 the proportion to the United States was 32.7 per cent, and to Great Britain 43.4 per cent; in 1917, the proportion to the United States was only 28.1, and to Great Britain 44.8. This year, bananas are again in good producing order, but the producers complain bitterly of the prices.

## ANGLO-SAXON UNITY URGED

British Clergyman Tells How United States and England Can Cooperate in Mission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—The Rev. Dr. Penry A. Evans, pastor of the Great George Street Congregational church of Liverpool, England, addressed a Spokane audience on the unity of interests between England and America and the possibilities of unity of thought and action in these two countries in solving the world problems of today.

“England and America,” said the speaker, “ought not to be rivals, but should cooperate with each other, for many reasons, two of which I may give you: America is a land of wealth and of mighty resources of almost every kind, while England has advantages, created by many years of history, which might be seen in the strategic places in her colonies all over the world.

“But we cannot altogether depend upon these circumstances. England and America are each unique, and together will have to solve the race problems of the world, for, while in America you have all the races of the world ‘away from home,’ England in her colonies has all the races of the world ‘at home.’ America stands for progress, but America must go on progressing, building on principles which are eternal because they have to do with the elevation of the human race. England stands for conservation and the past, but no nation can long endure that expects to stand on conservation alone; she must look ahead with a desire to be of service to the whole world.

“There are five things that England needs to learn from America: Religious freedom, social democratization, prohibition, blotting out of the slum districts, and love of country. The American loves his country far more than the average Englishman loves his. Then there are some things which America might learn from England, and I will name them as follows: The art of completion, the principles of the past which have endured, something of the cost of liberty, and the simple beauty of home life. You have great liberty here, but I wonder if you all appreciate what it is worth and what it has cost. We have liberties in England, but they have cost us dearly. The two nations can teach the world the mighty principles upon which the world must be rebuilt, principles for which each has always stood.

“We all have faults, but whatever the faults of the English-speaking people, they have a genius for liberty-loving institutions, and there is no need to go to Russia to take lessons in liberty. The world has become one great family. No nation can longer live unto itself. There are many centers of unity offered the world today, but the only real center is Christianity and a free Christianity is in the peculiar custody of the English-speaking people.”

“TYPE PHOTOGRAPHY WAS USED IN 1917

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—The University of California has claimed for O. M. Washburn, associate professor of classical archaeology, precedence in the use of process worker’s plate in reproducing typewritten copy in book form. The claim was made when one of the weekly periodicals of the United States produced an issue by the

presence of troops of small boys. Not in the least the type of man to be content long with staying in a deserted beach resort! If he could have been found, which he could not, it would have been interesting to inquire how he spent his time on duty. He probably would have produced either a purple novel or one of those fiendish puzzles which now and again engage the attention of apparently lucid males.

“Thrilling Places Closed

Boards of a grim, gray hue, closed the cavern which had formerly yawned, inviting one to investigate the mysteries of the man who swallowed allegedly sharp knives, and who snapped exultantly at a torch that blazed with excessively smoky fire. One remembers with a bit of involuntary thrill how his eyes used to glimmer as he went through his routine stunt. He had even cultivated the very look of excitement which transmitted itself easily enough to the curious little knot of people that cluttered the sidewalk.

“The merry-go-round, haven of joy for children from three to threescore, with its marvelously caparisoned horses and its clanging bells, was

“A Deserted Sand Pail

Once it knocked against a brilliantly colored, overturned sand pail, left behind by some curly-headed youngster, who, at sundown in her own nursery, would raise a frightful din over the loss of it. The little pool was undisturbed save now and then with a little widening wave from the queer, quiet antics of the starfish. Far across the water came the flickering light of a station built upon the rocks, a funny little twinkling red light, more red than the sun but as regular in its attention to business.

“A bang announced that the sandwich man had counted his pennies of revenue from one more day’s indifferent trade, had put up his shutters and gone off down the crooked street, whistling a queer little old-world tune.

“The mile or so of mushroom town that, in summer, glittered and drew its thousands as moths to a flame, was started on the long wait for the next season. And when the heat of next July stretches its hot hand over the little village, with its brave attempt at great gayety, its good cheer and its strident songs, even the sandwich man will scarcely remember that there was a day back in the fall when everything in the neighborhood of his shop was dull and quiet. The fortune teller will be too busy to slap the chin, and the scene railway will shriek as though it never had stopped.

“Then they will advocate that a part of this new broad sidewalk be thrown

“SOUTH DAKOTA HAS SCHOOL CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Under the direction of the state educational department, the first state-wide drive in the Nation for the betterment of rural school conditions, is under way, and will continue until November 17. Raising from four points, Sioux Falls, Flandreau, Aberdeen, and Pierre, four crews, of 20 men and women each, will cover the 65 counties, each holding on an average two meetings daily. In 2500 meetings during the drive, they hope to reach most of the 600,000 people of the State.

Of the 5142 country schoolhouses in South Dakota, 2800 are heated by common stoves in the center of the room, and 4000 have defective water supply, according to last year’s school survey. The drive is intended to show the immediate need of 3000 new country schools with modern equipment and better paid teachers. Consolidation of country schools is being urged as the remedy best fitted to the situation.

“The merry-go-round looked somehow fearfully ill at ease”

use of this method in lieu of the conventional type method, because of a strike of printers.

According to the statement authorized by the university, Professor Washburn produced a 100-page booklet in August, 1917, by photographing each page of his typed copy and printing the photographic plates directly on blueprint paper. The pamphlet contains 203 photo-engravings.

Professor Washburn said the cost of producing the 100 pamphlets was \$150, or \$675 less than the cost for producing the booklet by the ordinary method.

“Ever since the drop in banana exports, the proportion of exports to the

## A POPULAR BEACH IN THE FALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Is there any place in all the world that has such distinctive peculiarities as a popular beach after the summer season is past? The sort of seaside resort where the multitude, in the torrid pressure of midsummer, drifts

was a man who looked as if he, with the passing of summer and the season, had stopped smiling. He presided, rather pompously, I thought, over his array of frankfurters and rolls, with a jaded air. I asked him if there were any business left to get, that he stayed so late by the sea. A foreign shrug of the shoulders, the abrupt lifting of one eyebrow, and in a husky tone “Oh, mebbe—sometime they come

## PLEA MADE FOR BOSTON COMMON

Secretary-Treasurer of Society Organized to Preserve Area Protests Proposed Encroachment Upon Tremont Street

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Encroachments on Boston Common, on the excuse that Tremont Street must be widened for the benefit of traffic, will be only the beginning of a campaign which will end in the destruction of the Common, according to an opinion expressed by James A. Lowell, secretary-treasurer of the Boston Common Society, which is now conducting a campaign to save the Common from extinction.

No one really contends that widening these streets will in any way remedy the fundamental difficulties in the Boston traffic problem.

Mr. Lowell’s contention that no one

really expects slicing the Common to

relieve congestion is based upon the

premise that widening Tremont Street

would bring more vehicles into it than

ever.

into the street to relieve the street congestion which will follow the present proposed widening, if permitted. The subway stations will then be found to complicate the situation and a greater strip will be asked for in order to get around them. This is the process which is going on and which will ultimately take the whole Common if it is not stopped.

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premise that widening Tremont Street

would bring more vehicles into it than

ever.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Connecticut bids fair to lead the states of the east in the adoption of daylight saving.

The sentiment in all the large municipalities of the State is strongly for the advancement of the clock hands one hour every spring and putting them back in the fall. Already Hartford has shown the way to its sister cities by passing a daylight saving ordinance.

Other main centers of population in the State are rapidly falling into line in this matter. An important conference of the mayors of Connecticut’s leading cities is scheduled to be held Saturday, November 8, in New Haven.

It is given out on reliable authority here that all the mayors of these municipalities will go on record as favoring similar ordinances to that passed by the Hartford aldermen.

The cities to be represented at New Haven by their chief executives are Bridgeport, Waterbury, Bristol, New Britain, New London, New Haven, and Hartford.

Mayor Kinsella of Hartford will tell of the Hartford ordinance and it is believed that the conference will thereupon, after a short debate, vote to recommend similar ordinances for the cities represented.

One of the main reasons why Connecticut is making such headway with the daylight saving proposition is the favorable attitude of the big electric light companies of the State, notwithstanding the fact that they lose large sums of money by the longer summer evenings. Officials of these public utility corporations argue that although they lose revenue by daylight saving—due to the use of less electric lights in the homes—yet they win the public favor by going in for a project that so emphatically enhances the welfare of the people.

H. B. Freeman, president of the Northern Connecticut Electric Light & Power Company, said:

“While our company is losing financially through daylight saving, yet we get it all back by gaining the confidence of the electric light users. The people can save \$4 while the company loses \$1. For every dollar of electric light sold it costs the company 75 cents. Yet the electric light companies must realize that they will have to keep the good will of the people who really maintain these companies by their patronage.”

“In 1883 Negroes owned \$20,000,000 worth of property in the United States.

In 1919, they owned \$700,000,000 of property.

Fifty years ago only five per cent of the Negroes in the country could read; today 70 per cent of the colored population have some education.

“More than 400,000 Negroes fought in the great war to make the world safe for democracy. Many of them feel that, now the war is over, white people will have no more use for them, and they resent it. As a race we cannot afford to hold animosity. No matter how we may be treated, we must be true men.”

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Immediately following the arrest by government officers of 10 former saloon keepers, the Mahoning County Dry Federation, which had cooperated in bringing about investigation of the cases, caused the arrest of 13 other proprietors of so-called soft drink places on charges of violating state and city laws.

Warrants were issued, charging each of the 13 defendants with violation of the state law regulating places where intoxicating liquors are sold, the penalty for which is from \$1 to \$500. A second warrant charged violation of an ordinance to prohibit the illegal sale of liquor within the limits of Youngstown. A penalty of \$200 for the first violation is provided in this ordinance.

“Some years ago the sidewalks bordering the Common were thrown into the street; then the trees on the edge were cut down and the subway was constructed under the Common. This resulted in the broad granite walk which now suggests that a part of it be appropriated for widening the streets. If this is allowed, later on some one will want the walk widened to accommodate pedestrians, and it will be extended over the grass plots.

“Then they will advocate that a part of this new broad sidewalk be thrown

“ATLANTA UNCOVERS RENT PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Complaints of house renters that landlords in Atlanta are profiteering have been substantiated by a special committee of the City Council, which has made its report following an investigation of charges brought by citizens. In its report the committee states it found “unquestionable evidence that exorbitant rents are being charged on a broad scale ranging from 30 to 150 per cent increase since the fall of 1918, and in isolated cases increases reached 200 per cent.”

Appointment of a permanent municipal rent commission, which “shall have full power and authority to fix rents equitably,” is recommended by the committee. This proposal will require an amendment to the city charter, to be made by the state Legislature.

In the meantime, the committee recommends that, in view of existing limitations upon municipal authority, extra legal steps be taken in exceptionally acute cases of profiteering.

## HANAN

### Bank by Mail

## REGULATION OF BUILDING PLANNED

Proposed Philadelphia Ordinance  
Would Establish a Zone System and Change the Character and Appearance of the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—An ordinance which is in many respects one of the most important that have been brought before City Councils in years will be introduced at the meeting of those bodies today. This is the "new zoning ordinance," the result of two years' work by the engineers of the Bureau of Surveys, and will, if passed, affect homes, schools, factories, and almost every other class of building in the city. The measure as it will be presented covers 46 typewritten pages of regulations, definitions, restrictions, and tables. It is calculated to change the character and appearance of the city. Its introduction designates it as "an ordinance to regulate the size, location, and use of buildings in the city of Philadelphia, as provided by the Act of Assembly approved May 1, 1915, and to make appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act."

The principal aim of the measure is to make Philadelphia constructively better. Under its provisions no conceivable building for any purpose whatever would be possible if it did not meet with certain regulations. An example is in the restrictions which apply to so-called skyscrapers. Such buildings as now occupy the center of the business districts would, for instance, be impossible. The height of these structures is limited to 150 feet, with a specified base, and if it is desired to add to this height, a setback, or terrace, of specified dimensions must be made. Thus, for nine feet added above the height limit there must be a setback of three feet. This will have the effect of giving skyscrapers a pyramidal or spiraling appearance which it is figured will not only lend itself to better architectural handling, but will provide for great increase in light and ventilation over the present method of building, especially in streets that are narrow. It is not planned to modify buildings that have already been erected unless they can be considered as objectionable and classed as nuisances.

## MUSIC

### English Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Brass band concerts are held by many outside the "pale of music, but the great Lancashire contest at Belle Vue brought together not only 40 or 50 competing bands but a vast concourse of listeners. When one finds a room holding 10,000 or 12,000 persons crowded from morning to night with eager auditors, one cannot but feel that there is some vital attraction either in the contest itself or in the music made by the brass bands. Partisanship runs high on these occasions and doubtless in some degree accounts for the sustained attention given to an otherwise wearisome repetition of the same selections; but there must be something deeper to account for the widespread fascination of these annual contests which invariably draw an audience only to be equalled in numbers by the crowd at a football match or a popular race meeting. The judge upon this occasion was Mr. Harry Barlow of the Halle Orchestra, who enjoys the reputation of being the finest living player of the tuba in England, and is therefore well qualified to sit in judgment on the comparative qualities of rival brass bands. The result was noteworthy, for the most famous of the competing bands, like the Black Dyke and the Besses o' th' Barn, failed to secure the prize. Yorkshire and Lancashire were alike beaten, and the award went to a County Durham band, which was previously looked upon as an "outsider." It is understood that the decision was acquiesced in because the better-known bands had not troubled to get the finest ensemble and the most perfect finish.

There is a movement on foot in Lancashire for a number of the large industrial towns at the northeast of the county to found scholarships at the Manchester College of Music. Some other towns have already taken this step, which is a very sensible one for places where music among the people flourishes as it does in the Lancashire towns. There has long been a friendly rivalry between Blackburn and Nelson and Colne and in nothing is this more apparent than in their musical organizations. All three towns possess not only first-rate choral societies but excellent amateur orchestras of their own. Most of their members are closely associated with the cotton mills, either as managers or operatives, and the love of music makes a common bond to draw them together. Where there is so strong a bias in favor of music among the working classes, it is only right and proper that some means should be found to discover exceptional individual talent, and to give it the opportunity of the best possible musical training. There have been many instances of both singers and players of the highest rank who but for the assistance of help of a similar kind would never have adorned the ranks of the profession. It is a matter of regret that avenues of the kind are so seldom to be met with, but wherever there is special talent of a high order there ought to be some local organization provided by means of which it can receive proper cultivation.

No doubt the decision of the City Council in 1914 to form a municipal orchestra was not unconnected with

the growth of the college. Instrumentalists were brought out from England, and an orchestra of modest dimensions but of really excellent players was assembled under an able conductor. In addition to the college and the orchestra, Capetown has now a choral society and an association for chamber music. Mr. Godfrey's letter, to which reference has been made, is chiefly concerned with the work of this orchestra under Mr. Theo Wendl. In spite of the difficulties of obtaining music from Europe during the last five years, nearly all the established symphonic works of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are now well known in Capetown. Concerts take place in the spacious city hall, which accommodates some 2,000 persons. They are held on Thursday evenings for ten months out of the twelve, and afternoon concerts, which usually include a symphony, are given twice a week during the same period.

It is clear that the teaching of music in many English preparatory and secondary schools leaves much to be desired. The matter has lately been dealt with in a circular letter sent to all preparatory schools for boys by the committee of the union of directors of music in secondary schools. It is also dealt with in an article in The Music Student by Stewart Macpherson.

The union of directors say that there should be more united action in the treatment of music teaching by preparatory and public schools. There is still a tendency, in the case of both singing and playing, to regard the immediate production of a result as the object to be aimed at. It is expected that a boy should have a piece or two to play when he goes home; and this, whether or not he has been taught the elements of notation and the rudiments of his instrument. In the same way the choir or class must be ready to sing anthems or part songs, or cantatas before any opportunity has been given for learning to read vocal music at sight, and at the time when little or nothing has been done in the way of training the voice. Also as regards instrumental music, too many instructors still adhere to the old method of teaching solo playing alone. Instead of this, the teaching aim should surely be to enable boys to pursue their music study by themselves when they leave school, to take up new works unaided, to accompany and to take part in ensemble playing. With this end in view, boys ought to be made to master the notation, and all things connected with it, quite early in their musical course. They ought never to be taught to play their pieces by ear, but be shown how to read them, and they should do sight-reading exercises, apart from the pieces, for a few minutes of each practicing lesson.

"I gave him the opportunity to command a division in the field, the heart's desire of every soldier," Mr. Baker said.

Office Man to Field Command

"Yes, but did he ask to be relieved?" Senator Chamberlain persisted.

"He'd never had anything but office experience. I confess that I did not know his military record," Mr. Baker said. "I thought he had commanded troops."

Senator Chamberlain named other officers of lower rank, and the Secretary conceded that some of them had been reduced and transferred.

"When a man can't get along with his chief he ought to get out of the service," the Secretary concluded, "unless his chief is wrong, and then you ought to change the chief."

### Bill on Army Courts

The committee was considering a bill drawn by Senator Chamberlain to carry out recommendations by former Lieut.-Col. Samuel T. Ansell as to changes in the army court-martial system. Mr. Baker declared his opposition to the proposal to create a military appellate court, on the ground that it would make army legal machinery too inflexible in war times, however desirable it might be in peace.

"I do not believe," he said, "that a system ought to be established in peace which could not be maintained in war."

Beginning his examination of the Secretary, Senator Chamberlain called attention to the cases of four privates condemned to death in France for sleeping on post or disobeying orders, and pardoned by President Wilson.

### General Crowder's Views Changed

"General Ansell's statement that he had anything to do with influencing my action in connection with that had no basis in fact," Mr. Baker declared.

The Secretary told in detail of the recommendations by Gen. John J. Pershing, Gen. Peyton C. March and Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard that the sentences be executed, concurred in by Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate-general. Later, he said, General Crowder had expressed to him grave doubt as to whether the sentences ought to be carried out.

### PAUL M. WARBURG ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Paul M. Warburg, former vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board, has returned from three months' study of financial conditions in Europe and issued a statement declaring it is too late for the United States to wash her hands of Europe and leave her to straighten out her own affairs.

War, he says, has opened the dykes once protecting "our old form of society," and the unloosened currents, still uncontrolled, are raging over areas far beyond the boundaries of the countries directly involved in the war."

"The lesson that one brings home from Europe," he says, "is therefore that we must not stand idly by with folded hands while the world is drowning; but that it is our duty, within our power, to arrest a movement; which, if unchecked and permitted to run into extremes, will engulf us all."

### MISSION LIFE IN FAR EAST TO BE STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A delegation of 30 distinguished women of the United States, organized by the Federated Women's Council of Foreign Missionary Societies, which is interdenominational in character, will soon start for a six months' study

## SECRETARY BAKER UNDER CRITICISM

Reductions and Transfers of  
Military Officials Laid to  
Influence of Superiors—Court  
Martial Bill Is Taken Up

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and George E. Chamberlain (D.), Senator from Oregon, former chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, clashed sharply on Tuesday at a hearing of a sub-committee dealing with the military justice controversy.

"Whenever an inferior officer gets into a disagreement with his superior, he is likely to get the ax very suddenly," Senator Chamberlain declared.

"That isn't a fact," Secretary Baker said.

"But I say it is," Senator Chamberlain responded. "We know it up here."

"Oh, of course," Mr. Baker said, "when an officer comes up to congressional committees and says things that are independent of department views, you class anything that happens to him after as punitive punishment."

### Many Instances Cited

"Take your own actions," said Senator Chamberlain. "What did you do to General Kenly for his aircraft statements up here?"

"He was not disciplined," Secretary Baker returned.

"No, you don't call it discipline," Senator Chamberlain remarked. "What happened to Ansell? (former acting judge advocate-general). You put him in a place of innocuous desuetude and reduced him in rank."

"I did that," Mr. Baker replied. "He was not only disagreeing with his superior, he was slandering him."

"Yes, and what became of Adjutant-General McCain, when he thought his office ought not to go under the General Staff?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"I gave him the opportunity to command a division in the field, the heart's desire of every soldier," Mr. Baker said.

### Office Man to Field Command

"Yes, but did he ask to be relieved?" Senator Chamberlain persisted.

"He'd never had anything but office experience. I confess that I did not know his military record," Mr. Baker said. "I thought he had commanded troops."

Senator Chamberlain named other officers of lower rank, and the Secretary conceded that some of them had been reduced and transferred.

"When a man can't get along with his chief he ought to get out of the service," the Secretary concluded, "unless his chief is wrong, and then you ought to change the chief."

### Bill on Army Courts

The committee was considering a bill drawn by Senator Chamberlain to carry out recommendations by former Lieut.-Col. Samuel T. Ansell as to changes in the army court-martial system. Mr. Baker declared his opposition to the proposal to create a military appellate court, on the ground that it would make army legal machinery too inflexible in war times, however desirable it might be in peace.

"I do not believe," he said, "that a system ought to be established in peace which could not be maintained in war."

Beginning his examination of the Secretary, Senator Chamberlain called attention to the cases of four privates condemned to death in France for sleeping on post or disobeying orders, and pardoned by President Wilson.

### General Crowder's Views Changed

"General Ansell's statement that he had anything to do with influencing my action in connection with that had no basis in fact," Mr. Baker declared.

The Secretary told in detail of the recommendations by Gen. John J. Pershing, Gen. Peyton C. March and Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard that the sentences be executed, concurred in by Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate-general. Later, he said, General Crowder had expressed to him grave doubt as to whether the sentences ought to be carried out.

### PAUL M. WARBURG ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Paul M. Warburg, former vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board, has returned from three months' study of financial conditions in Europe and issued a statement declaring it is too late for the United States to wash her hands of Europe and leave her to straighten out her own affairs.

War, he says, has opened the dykes once protecting "our old form of society," and the unloosened currents, still uncontrolled, are raging over areas far beyond the boundaries of the countries directly involved in the war."

"The lesson that one brings home from Europe," he says, "is therefore that we must not stand idly by with folded hands while the world is drowning; but that it is our duty, within our power, to arrest a movement; which, if unchecked and permitted to run into extremes, will engulf us all."

### MISSION LIFE IN FAR EAST TO BE STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A delegation of 30 distinguished women of the United States, organized by the Federated Women's Council of Foreign Missionary Societies, which is interdenominational in character, will soon start for a six months' study

of every phase of mission life in the Far East, especially in its relation to women. Miss Elsie McCormick, of the Interchurch World Movement, will act as secretary, and the results of her findings will later be used in forming a world program for mission work.

Miss M. Cary Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr, and Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley, will be among the party. President Pendleton will head part of the delegation which sails from Vancouver for Yokohama on the Empress of Asia, and the rest will leave San Francisco November 8 on the Tenyo Maru. President Thomas is now in Egypt and will join the others in Yokohama.

President Thomas and Pendleton will head the group to investigate the situation of woman's higher education in China, Japan, Korea, and India. The women will meet in Shanghai in January to confer on their findings, and will return to the United States in May.

### DENIAL OF LENIENCY TOWARD OBJECTORS

Five Officers Who Served in the  
War Say Great Severity Was  
Shown Such Prisoners—The  
Congressional Record Quoted

NEW YORK, New York—Declaring that the facts in regard to so-called conscientious objectors ought to be known by members of the American Legion and the general public, five former officers of the army and navy in the war have called attention to a statement which was recently issued by the Missouri organization of the American Legion which claimed that conscientious objectors had received "tender treatment." They state that as a matter of fact so-called conscientious objectors were treated with great severity and that, although the army officials insisted on their taking pay when they were discharged, they returned to the War Department \$9840.55, and turned over to the Red Cross and other war relief agencies over \$20,000, as set forth in an official statement by the War Department.

The officers who issue the statement are Richard C. Tolman, major, chemical warfare service, United States Army; Howard O. Eaton, second lieutenant, infantry, United States Army; Ralph L. Thomas, captain, three hundred and second engineers, American expeditionary force; Thomas Guthrie Speers, chaplain, one hundred and second infantry, American expeditionary force, and Dudley Field Malone, junior lieutenant, naval overseas transportation service, United States Navy.

The officers' statement quotes as follows from a memorandum inserted in the Congressional Record by William E. Mason (R.), Representative from Illinois:

"At Camp Funston a group of conscientious objectors for six weeks were put through a course of the roughest sort of hazing and brutality. They were not allowed to communicate with anyone during this time, and were subjected to physical coercion, struck with whips and dragged about with ropes, etc. Other undenied stories of brutalities have come from Camp Sherman, Camp Meade, Camp Wadsworth, Ft. Jay, Ft. Riley, and numerous other cantonments."

"Finally, over 500 objectors were sent to the military prison at Ft. Leavenworth, with sentences ranging from five to 40 years." (This was written, the Clemency Board has reduced sentences so that the longest sentence which a conscientious objector is now serving is probably six years.) "Here some of the objectors who refused to fall in line with the military discipline were kept for over nine weeks in solitary confinement, during most of which time they were manacled, standing, to the bars of their cells nine hours a day, every alternate two weeks being spent on a diet of bread and water. This was done with express authorization of the War Department, as was tacitly admitted in Secretary Baker's order of December 6, abolishing manacelling.

The acceptance of this regulative function by the State is described by this investigating body as "the first and most important step toward the new economic system."

### LEGION OPPOSES PLAYS IN GERMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The American Legion has begun a fight against further presentation of plays in the German language at the Pabst Theater here. A resolution embodying its objection to German-language performances while the country is still at war with Germany, and calling for their suspension, was passed recently by the Milwaukee County Central Committee of the American Legion, representing 4,000 members. This resolution was presented to Adolph Landauer, president of the German Theater Company, who merely replied: "We are within the law and shall continue the plays."

The Legion will now undertake a legal fight to bar the plays, according to C. S. Perry, secretary of the Milwaukee County Central Committee. Plays have been given in the German language at the Pabst Theater for many years. They were discontinued during the war, but resumed a few weeks ago. Three performances are given each week to capacity audiences.

### DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Among the bills to come before the special session of the Maine Legislature is the Daylight Saving Bill presented by John F. Schroeder of Portland. Many of the local business houses and clubs have taken favorable action in support of the measure. The Portland Chamber of Commerce will give its support, as will many other influential organizations of Maine.

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## MILK SITUATION IN CALIFORNIA

Need of Action Looking to a  
Reduction in Price Shown by  
Statement of an Official  
State Control Recommended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Making milk a public utility in order that its distribution, and possibly its production as well, might be carried on under the regulatory authority of the State, in order to remove all possibility of profiteering practices and bring this food product from producer to consumer with as little expense as possible, is being seriously considered in California.



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## LONG PERIOD OF HEAVY TRADING

Month of October Remarkable for Volume of Business on New York Stock Exchange, and Breadth of the Market

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Wall Street's machinery was taxed to the limit last month, with trading averaging 1,443,472 shares a session, exceeded only by the 1,486,660 shares a day pace of January, 1906, and that of 1,813,873 shares daily in April, 1901. Industrial specialties were whisked up to new record highs, the price index reaching 118.82, up 7½ points for the month and nearly 40 points above the mid-February low. As in September the rails and coppers moved contrary to the industrials and recorded small net losses.

At the outset of October the New York stock market was uneasy. Then came the settlement of the British railway strike, plus indications that the steel strike was broken, all spelling constructive movements in securities. During the middle of the month the market was raided as a result of rise in call loan rates to 15 per cent, but the advancing movement persisted, even in the face of a coal strike which the financial community now regards as the passing of the most trying period in the post-bellum readjustment period.

Not only was October share trading the most active in years and of record breadth—as many as 498 separate issues appearing on the tape during the week ended October 25—but New York Stock Exchange bond dealings amounting to \$325,000,000 constituted a new high record. Share trading so far this year is running 120 per cent ahead of 1918 and bond sales are nearly double the 1918 rate and three to six times the pre-war average. Therefore it is no wonder that sales of New York Stock Exchange seats have been made as high as \$100,000 apiece, or three times the market price at the outbreak of the world war.

The Boston market was lively throughout the month, due to broad and active speculative interest in those industrial stocks which have been placed on the exchange during recent months. The October turnover of 1,172,269 shares was the heaviest of the after-war period and the record for any month since December, 1916. The averages and share dealings are summarized below:

	Indus.	Cop.	Open	High	Low	Last
Rails	81.48	111.42	47.16	97.50	96.99	44.59
Sept high	73.99	104.99	44.59	96.96	96.96	44.59
Net decline for Sept	59	adv 6.67	1.24			
Oct high	82.45	115.92	46.59	95.00	95.00	44.59
Oct low	80.25	106.00	44.12	95.00	95.00	44.12
Oct close	80.25	118.82	44.12	95.00	95.00	44.12
Net decline for Oct	24	adv 7.50	1.18			
New York Boston	25,343,300		1,156,410			
Shares, July	24,919,900		679,175			
Shares, August	22,242,400		535,517			
Shares, Oct.	37,529,500		1,172,269			
Shares, Oct. 1918	20,756,400		299,245			
Bonds, July	\$263,019,000		\$2,285,000			
Bonds, August	244,000,000		1,151,150			
Bonds, Oct.	656,000,000		1,914,300			
Bonds, Oct.	324,872,000		2,442,050			
Bonds, Oct. 1918	216,946,000		2,175,800			

## BANK INCREASES REDISCOUNT RATES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston announces a change in its rediscount rates, effective November 4, by which the preferential rediscount rate on commercial paper for 15 days or less is abolished, and the rate on notes secured by government obligations is raised to a flat 4½ per cent basis except in the case of 4½ per cent Treasury certificates outstanding.

The Federal Reserve Bank in New York, where the effect of the change will be most important, made the same step at the same time, and it is understood the other reserve banks in the system will follow suit.

The former rates on commercial paper were 4½ per cent for 15 days or less, and 4½ per cent for 16 to 90 days. Now the rate is 4½ per cent all round. Formerly the rediscount rates on government war paper were 4 per cent for 15 days or less, and 4½ per cent for 16 to 90 days. The new rate is 4½ per cent in all cases, save notes secured by 4½ per cent certificates, up to 90 days. There are, however, only about \$100,000,000 of these outstanding—few in New England—comprising the T-9 or six months 4½ per cent tax series recently issued.

No change is made in rates on notes based on War Finance Corporation bonds or on agricultural notes.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co.) NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	sale
Dec	37.70	38.30	38.10	
Jan	37.25	37.80	37.25	27.44
March	36.75	37.30	36.75	27.04
May	36.25	36.75	36.25	26.48
July	35.80	36.30	35.80	26.08
Sept	35.49	35.75	35.49	23.75
Spots	35.85	up 80 points.		

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hents & Co's private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	sale
Dec	36.49	38.85	38.40	25.63
Jan	37.50	37.98	37.50	27.89
March	36.96	37.18	36.90	27.05

## BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.25%, up 1½%.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 6½d. off ½d.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Open High Low Close

Am Beet Sugar .. 98 ½ 98 ½ 97 97

Am Can .. 64 64 63 62

Am Car & Fdry .. 144 ½ 148 ½ 142 142

Am Int Carp .. 129 ½ 129 ½ 126 126

Am Loco .. 109 ½ 110 ½ 107 108

Am Smelters .. 69 ½ 69 ½ 67 67

Am Tugger .. 144 ½ 144 ½ 140 140

Am Tel .. 97 ½ 99 ½ 99 ½ 99 ½

Am Woolen .. 144 ½ 144 ½ 140 140

Anaconda .. 67 ½ 68 ½ 66 ½ 66 ½

Atchison .. 90 91 91 90

A G & W I .. 188 ½ 188 ½ 182 182

Balt & Ohio .. 38 ½ 39 ½ 38 ½ 39 ½

Bald Loco .. 146 ½ 148 ½ 142 142

Beth Steel B .. 110 110 107 107

Chi Pacific .. 148 ½ 149 ½ 148 148

Chi Leather .. 108 ½ 109 ½ 107 107

Chandler .. 141 ½ 141 ½ 135 135

Chi & St P .. 142 ½ 142 ½ 142 142

Chi .. 42 ½ 42 ½ 42 ½ 42 ½

Chi .. 95 ½ 95 ½ 92 92

Crucible Steel .. 249 249 240 240

Cuba Can .. 46 ½ 46 ½ 45 45

Cuba .. 84 84 84 84

Ed-Johnson .. 136 138 135 137

Edison .. 50 ½ 51 ½ 50 ½ 50 ½

Edison .. 172 ½ 172 ½ 172 172

Edison .. 400 400 390 390

Edison .. 90 ½ 92 ½ 89 89

Edison .. 60 ½ 60 ½ 59 ½ 59 ½

Edison .. 12 ½ 12 ½ 11 11

Edison .. 80 82 78 79

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## JAMAICA REPORTS SUGAR PRICES HIGH

Much Difficulty Is Experienced in Getting One of the Island's Staple Products at Fair Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—Up to now 6,000,000 bunches of bananas have been exported, and there are at least 4,000,000 more to come.

Under the stimulus given by a new company which started in buying fruit at \$1 a bunch, prices have improved. For next year's crop the estimated are still brighter than for this year. It is reckoned that Jamaica should be able to ship in 1920 14,000,000 bunches of bananas.

The cost of food material continues a pressing local question. Sugar is particularly discussed. Since Jamaica produces sugar as a staple crop, it might be thought that the local market could get a proper supply at a reasonable figure, but high prices abroad tempt the sugar-maker to look away from the local market. The Food Controller has fixed the retail price of sugar as follows: Muscovado 3 1/2 d. per pound, brown Albion 4 1/2 d. per pound, and white Albion 6 d. per pound. He has just published an order handling the wholesale prices also. White Albion must not exceed 40¢ per ton of 2240 pounds weight. Brown Albion is not to exceed 32¢ per ton, and Muscovado must not exceed 27 1/2¢ per ton. These prices are to include excise duty, bags and containers, and pay for delivery by the manufacturer on wharf, or at railway station, or at the buyer's premises. The Food Controller also fixes the maximum price per 100 pounds weight as follows: White Albion at the rate of 39s. per 100 pounds, brown Albion 31s. 6d., Muscovado 27s. 6d.

Some retail dealers say they find it impossible to obtain sugar at these wholesale rates so to retail it at the Controller's prices. One retailer advertises that for the present he will not sell sugar at all. It is expected that the Food Controller will take steps to bring wholesale supplies into the market.

A new industrial project is a plan for a factory to manufacture sauce. For a long time sauce and pickles of various kinds have been made locally. The island supplies abundant material for this purpose, and its mango chutney and mixed pickles are very popular abroad where they have been introduced.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, November 5

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—A. B. Christopher; United States.

Baltimore, Md.—H. Abraham of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.

Bangor, Me.—A. P. Tewksbury of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; United States.

Chicago, Ill.—A. H. Hamberg; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—J. O'Connor of O'Connor Bros. & Co.; United States.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Charles Longini of Mann Longini Co.; Touraine.

Kansas City, Missouri—J. S. Coleman of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Touraine.

Knockville, Tenn.—R. B. Callis of Haynes Henson & Co.; Louisville.

Los Angeles, Cal.—R. F. Gough; Avery.

Montgomery, Ala.—C. I. Levy of Levy Shoe Co.; Lenox.

New Orleans, La.—Carl Keiffer of Keiffer Bros.; Lenox.

New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.

New York City—C. H. Hinman of the National Suit & Cloak Co.; Thos. W. New York City—M. Smugar; United States.

Omaha, Neb.—D. S. Cheaney of F. P. Kirkendall & Co.; Essex.

Philadelphia, Pa.—J. G. Asay; United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.—S. Berger; United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.—P. R. Chandler of W. T. Holmes Co.; Touraine.

Philadelphia, Pa.—H. F. Landsberg; United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.—M. L. Meltzer; United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.—L. Weinstein; United States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. J. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; United States.

Phoenix, Ariz.—B. E. Jones of B. E. Jones; United States.

Roanoke, Va.—B. M. Woodson of Children's Shoe Co.; United States.

Roanoke, Va.—E. P. Lundy of L. P. Rose; Touraine.

Roanoke, Va.—W. E. Tuttle of Tuttle Shoe Co.; United States.

San Francisco, Calif.—E. J. Eagan of E. J. Eagan Shoe Co.

Scranton, Pa.—F. E. McComb of F. E. McComb Shoe Co.; United States.

Louisville, Mo.—R. W. Dittman of George F. Dittman & Co.; Touraine.

Toledo, Ohio—C. J. Worbas; United States.

Toronto, Canada—T. J. Murphy of R. Simpson & Co.; Essex.

Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman of Chestnut & Freeman; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS

Hanover Mills, Preston, Eng.—Charles W. Berry of John Berry & Sons; Copley.

Lebanon, Pa.—A. H. Kreider of Kreider Shoe Co.; United States.

Leicester, England—W. C. Evertit of John Morton & Son; Touraine.

Leicester, Eng.—Mr. McQueen of Plueman & McQueen; Touraine.

Leicester, England—John Raven of J. Raven & Co.; Touraine.

Oliver Mills, Bunting, Eng.—C. W. Berry of Buntington Show Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Providence, R. I.—W. C. W. Coon and Harry Erbach; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

## PLAN FOR DISPOSAL OF PACKERS' WASTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A nuisance of years standing, caused by the packing plants of Chicago dumping their trade waste into an open arm of the Chicago River known as "Bubbly Creek," is to be removed as a result of an

## SCHOOLS; ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES.

## SCHOOLS

## BEACON

A Country-City Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls

Beacon School is established not only for the purpose of imparting the highest educational ideals but for the upbuilding of character. It has been incorporated in order that it may as an organization more efficiently carry out this purpose and work.

The school is co-educational. We believe in co-education because the association of boys and girls in work, study, and play tends to broaden their conception of the natural relations in social life.

Opportunity is offered during the five school days for recreation with playground apparatus, clay modeling, arts and crafts, roller skating, swimming, and horseback riding.

The school is an unusual combination of the advantages of a city and the joys of life in the country. The city school is located in a most attractive residential section. Hillview, the country estate, the school is situated in the Blue Hills. Special arrangements may be made for day pupils to enjoy the farm and all school activities. Hillview—the summer camp of 65 acres—open for boys and girls July and August.

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 1440 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS. Telephone Brookline 7017

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## SITUATIONS WANTED

MAN AND WIFE to act as janitor of apartment; as watchmen; good responsible position; reference required. Write at once. B. C. P. 61 2nd St., Hoboken, N. J.

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LADY WISHES POSITION AS TRAVELING COMPANION M. L. P. O. Irvington, N. J.

"Quality Always First"

Accompanied by a hot drink, a cold lunch is served daily and is delicious and palatable; a Thermos Lunch Kit for \$2.50 makes this comfort possible at a very low cost.

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Home-made Candies

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ONTARIO TO HAVE MORE HOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—It was recently reported that 90 municipalities in Ontario were working under the provincial housing scheme, and that over 200 houses had already been completed, while some 1200 were under construction. The Dominion Rubber System has taken steps to erect 300 modern houses in Kitchener and Waterloo for the benefit of its employees, in view of a large addition to its plant which is contemplated. These dwellings are to be built under the Ontario Housing Act, and housing commissions have been appointed for the purpose by the two municipalities.

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waste into an open arm of the Chicago River known as "Bubbly Creek,"

is to be removed as a result of an

## SCHOOLS

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

Stewart Dry Goods Co.

INCORPORATED

A Kentucky Corporation

Established since 1846

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A Representative  
Showing of the  
Season's Best  
Millinery Modes

Models for all occasions are now being displayed in an abundance of styles, qualities and colors.

SPORT, STREET, TAILORED, AFTERNOON  
DRESS and SEMI-DRESS HATS

The vogue of fur finds expression in clever touches on all semi-dress, tailored and full-dress models. Some hats are entirely of fur; other beautiful models combine mole with velvet, squirrel with silver brocade, or mink with gold and ostrich.

Gold, silver and all-metallic laces have sprung into favor for dress and dance hats.

In the entire exhibition are hats priced from \$5.00 to \$65.00.

A. HERZ

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

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Delivered Clean

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## Fancy Groceries &amp; Meats

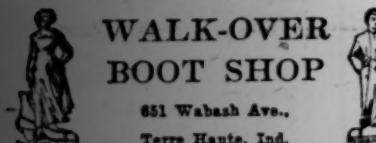
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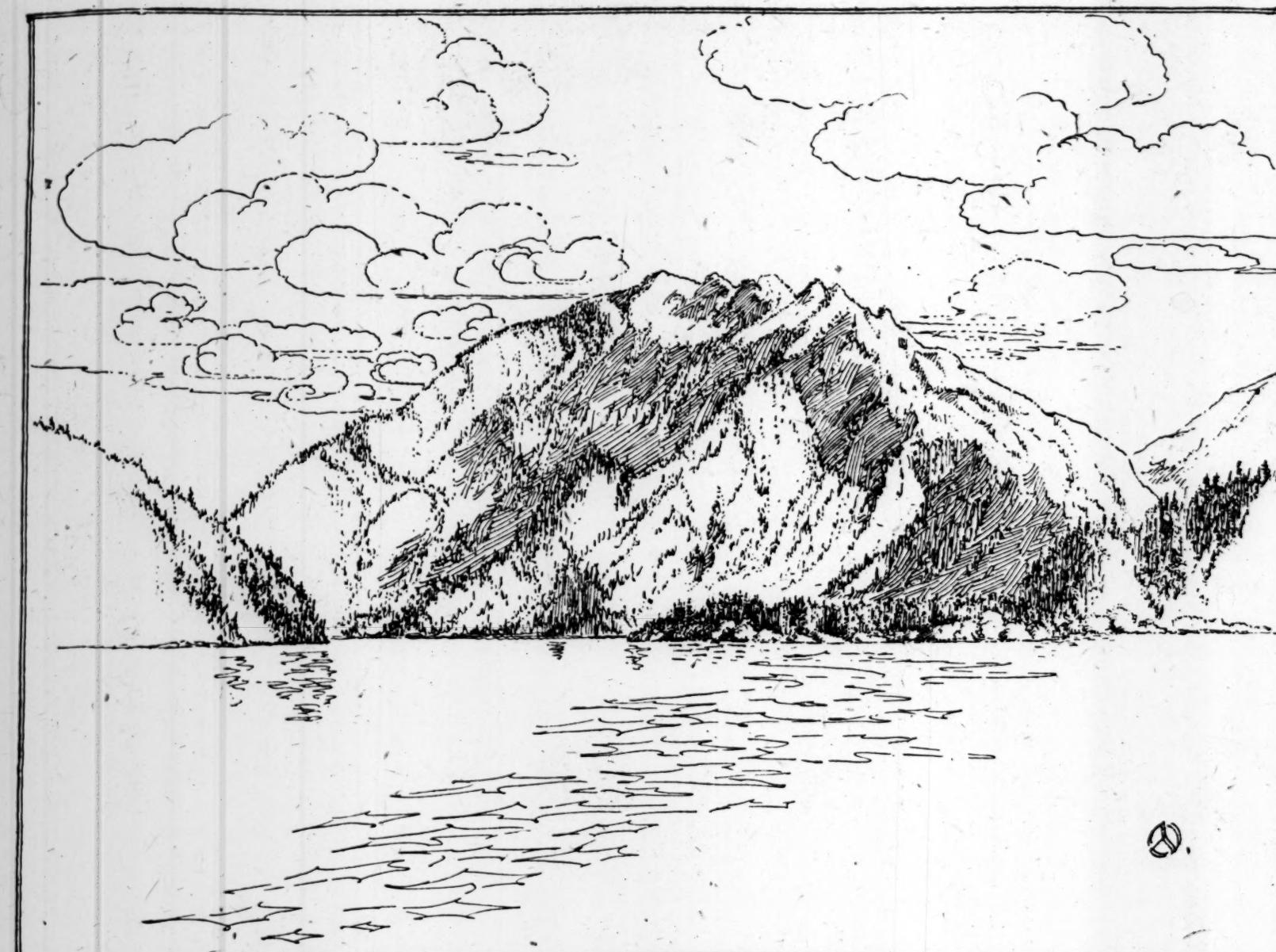
## A Sixteenth Century Italian Sculptor

It is a remarkable fact that when women have at any time devoted themselves to the study of any art, or the exercise of any talent, they have for the most part acquitted themselves well; nay, they have even acquired fame and distinction, a circumstance of which innumerable examples might be adduced. . . . But it is certain that at no period of the world's history has the truth of the assertion which we have made above been rendered more clearly manifest than in the present, wherein the highest fame has been acquired by women not only in the study of letters, as in the instance of the Signora Vittoria del Vasto, the Signora Veronica Gambara, the Signora Catarina Anguisciola, Schioppa, Nugolaria, Madonna Laura, Battiferra, and a hundred others who are most learned; not in the vulgar tongue only and in Latin and Greek, but in every other walk of science. Nay, there are who have not disdained to contend, as it were, with us for the vane and palm of superiority in a different arena, and have set themselves with their white and delicate hands, to mechanical, or speaking more exactly, to manual labors, forcing from the rigidity of marble, and from the sharp asperity of iron that fame which was the desire of their hearts, and succeeding in the attainment of its highest eminence, as did our Properzia de' Rossi of Bologna, a maiden of rich gifts who was equally excellent with others in the disposition of all household matters...

Properzia was distinguished by remarkable beauty of person. She sang and played on musical instruments better than any woman of her day, in the city of Bologna; being endowed with much fancy and admirable facility in the realization of her ideas, she set herself to carve peach stones, a labor wherein she displayed such extraordinary skill and patience that the results thereof were marvelous to behold; and that, not for the subtlety of the work only, but for the graceful elegance of the minute figures thus represented, and for the able manner in which they were grouped...

Encouraged by her success in these attempts, Properzia resolved to apply to the superintendents of works to the cathedral for a portion of the labors to be executed, when the three doors of the principal facade of San Petronio were to be decorated with figures in marble. This she did through the medium of her husband, and to that application the superintendents returned a favorable reply, declaring themselves willing to intrust her with a portion of the work, but first requiring to see some specimen in marble of what she could perform. Properzia thereupon immediately commenced a bust in the finest marble for the Count

Alessandro de' Peppoli. . . . It was taken from the life and gave infinite satisfaction not only to the Peppoli family, but also to the whole city. The sculptress consequently received a commission from the superintendents, who immediately gave her a portion of the work, wherein she produced a most admirable representation to the delight and astonishment of all Bologna. —From Vasari's "Lives of the Painters," tr. by Mrs. Foster.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mt. Storm King and Crescent Lake, State of Washington

## A Lovely Half-Moon Shaped Bowl

Back in some dim geologic age, when mountains were being tumbled about and caverns and hollows hewn out of the rock masses, a lovely half-moon-shaped bowl was evolved; and certain waters gathered themselves together into a beautiful lake. Centuries it lay silent and unseen, girded about by lofty mountains; visited first by red-barked madrones and firs, which came and stood along its shores and climbed the slopes; then by four-footed denizens of the forest; then, with the alders and the willows, came the birds; after a while the red man came and passed, leaving no story; finally, the white man, who, for once, refrained from desecrating nature's doings with his own insignificant name; and so we have Crescent Lake, and Olympic, and Storm King for the imposing height under which he has built his honey-suckle-clad cottages.

To take in at one glance, through a veil of climbing wild roses, the snow-covered summits not far away and the rippling, sunny lake at hand, is to feel freedom, even if but temporarily, from the laws of climatic conditions; and this you may happily do if dwelling by Lake Crescent in the State of Washington.

## Charles Lamb Takes to Gardening

Lamb's letter to Barton dated September 2nd, had first told us that he had again moved.

"When you come London-ward you will find me no longer in Cott. Gard. I have a Cottage in Colebrooke Row, Islington. A cottage for it is detached; a white house with 6 good rooms, the new river (rather elderly by this time) runs (if a moderate walking pace can be so termed) close to the foot of the house; and behind is a spacious garden with vines (I assure you), pears, strawberries, parsnips, leeks, carrots, cabbages, to delight the heart of old Alcinous. You enter without passage into a cheerful dining room, all studded over and rough with old books, and above is a lightsome drawing room; 3 windows, full of choice prints. I feel like a great Lord, never having had a house before."

"I am so taken up with pruning and gardening, quite a new sort of occupation to me. I have gathered my Jargones, but my Windsor Pears are backward. The former were of exquisite raciness. I do now sit under my own vine and contemplate the growth of vegetable nature. . . ."

Lamb's new house, Colebrooke Cottage, in Colebrooke Row, still stands. A neighboring terrace joins it on one side, so that it is no longer detached and the New River has been covered and railed in; but inside the house is much as it was. . . . It is to the Colebrooke period that George Daniel's reminiscences of Lamb chiefly belong, printed in his "Love's Labours Not Lost" in 1863. Daniel (who was born in 1789 and was therefore nearly fourteen years younger than Lamb) had been an assiduous satirist of the Regent, but his principal work was the editing of Cumberland's "British Theatre" in thirty-nine volumes. He

a veteran florist and became learned in all their gaudy varieties. He grew enamored of anemones. He planted, pruned, and grafted; and seldom walked abroad without a bouquet in his buttonhole! The rose from its poetical associations with Carew's exquisite song,

"Ask me no more," etc.

was his favorite flower.

Of Lamb's interest in birds Daniel says: "They congregated upon his grass-plot, perched upon his window-sills, nestled in the eaves of his house-top, responded to his whistle, pecked up his plum cake. . . . It became one of his amusements to watch their motions." —From "The Life of Charles Lamb," by E. V. Lucas.

## Our Birds

O let your strong imagination turn The great wheel backward until Troy unburnt. . . .

Till all have passed and none has yet been there:

Back, ever back. Our birds still crossed the air;

Beyond our myriad changing generations.

Still built, unchanged, their known inhabitations.

A million years before Atlantis was Our lark sprang from some hollow in the grass,

Some old soft hoof-print in a tuft of grass;

And the wood-pigeon's smooth, snow-white eggs were laid,

High amid green pines' sunset-colored shafts;

And rooks their villages of twigs

rafts

Set on the tops of elms, where elms grew then.

And still the thumbing tit and perky wren

Popped through the tiny doors of cozy bays;

And the blackbird lined with moss his high-built walls; . . .

Yes, daw and owl, curlew and crested hen,

Kingfisher, mallard, water-rail and tern, Chaffinch and greenfinch, wagtail, stonechat, ruff,

Pied warbler, robin, fly-catcher and chough,

Mistle-thrush, magpie, sparrow-hawk and jay,

Built those fair ayes gone, in this year's way.

And the first man who walked the cliffs of Rame,

As I this year looked down and saw the same

Blotches of rusty red on ledge and cleft

With grey-green spots on them, white right and left

A dizzying tangle of gulls were floating and flying,

Wheeling and crossing and darting, crying and crying,

Circling and crying, over and over and over,

Crying with swoop and hover and fall and recover.

And below on a rock against the gray sea fretted,

Pipe-necked and stationary and silhouetted,

Cormorants stood in a wise, black, equal row

Above the nests and long blue eggs we know. . . .

—From "The Birds and Other Poems," by J. C. Squire.

## Sir Thomas More's Time for Writing

Whilst I doo dayelie bestowe my time aboute lawe matters: some to pleade, some to heare, some as an arbitraire with myne awarde to determine, some as an upmire or a judge, with my sente finale to discuss. Whilst I go one way to see and visite

uttering 'his native wood notes wild.'

The subordination of the fancy to the fixed aims of the reason, which characterizes classical poetry, is not at first sight striking in Aristophanes; but he splendidly exhibits the wealth, luxuriance and variety and subtlety of the fancy working with the reason, and sometimes superseding it, which we recognize in the greatest modern poets. If we seek to define the peculiar qualities of his poetic power,

## "Whatever Is, Is Right"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

[N HIS "Essay on Man," Alexander Pope strives in very wonderful verse to explain the why and wherefore of "all this scene of man," which he speaks of as "a mighty maze" but not without a plan." In endeavoring to find his way through the universe of matter, which comprises the "mighty maze" he is dealing with, he embarks upon his argument with the introductory statement:

"Say first, of God above or man below What we can reason but from what we know?"

Yet, after reviewing the mortal concepts of God, men, animals, cities, planets, and so on, his reasoning seems not to have satisfied even himself, for he ends his discussion in the first part of his essay by triumphantly declaring, as though this at least would have to be accepted:

"And spite of pride, in erring reason's spite, One truth is clear, Whatever is, is right."

Now the metaphysician, working from the infinite standpoint of Christian Science, will, as to the above quotations, agree with Pope, provided the student of this Science be allowed to translate the poet's words from the material to the spiritual meaning. And in reality the spiritual meaning and standpoint are all that can be employed in ascertaining the truth. Pope admits, and underlines this tremendous fact in his verse, that what is, is right. And he likewise sets forth that the proper method of reasoning to determine what is, consists of inquiring as to what we know. The student of Christian Science assents to these statements very emphatically, but it is exactly at this point that the agreement ends. For, while Pope attempts to learn what one knows by means of the testimony of the five physical senses, the student of divine Science totally repudiates these so-called senses and reasons from spiritual understanding.

Pope, confronted with what he thought was a God who supplied a babbling brook and death dealing hurricane in one and the same instant, could only explain it, he believed, by taking what his physical senses testified to and from this basis conclude what is; this, of course, to be followed by the self-evident deduction, whatever is, is right.

But one finds the very heart of all this in the question, what really do we know? All legal and scientific proof is directed to discover what is—what that word includes. Now, even the human being has understanding apart from the physical senses. This can be easily ascertained by anyone asking himself, Does a man use the five corporeal senses to reason? Does he require any one of the five in order to think; if so, which one? Not one of the sensations of seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling, feeling, does he employ for such a purpose. He could go right on reasoning even though he had lost all five. This is being verified daily when a person who is said to lack two or three of these senses is able nevertheless to express thought unimpaired by this loss.

The peculiar glories of his style are its untutored beauties, the improvised perfection and unerring exactitude of natural expression, for which it is unparalleled by that of any other Greek poet."

Franklin Writes to Washington

March 5th, 1780.

I have received but lately the letter your Excellency did me the honour of writing me in recommendation of the Marquis de Lafayette. His modesty detained it long in his own hands. We became acquainted, however, from the time of his arrival in Paris; and his zeal for the honour of our country, his activity in our affairs, here, and his firm attachment to our cause and to you, impressed me with the same regard and esteem for him that your Excellency's letter would have done, had it been immediately delivered to me.

Should peace arrive after another campaign or two, and afford us a little leisure, I should be happy to see your Excellency in Europe, and to accompany you, . . . in visiting some of its ancient and most famous kingdoms. You would, on this side of the ocean, enjoy the great reputation you have acquired, pure and free from those little shades that the jealousy and envy of a man's countrymen and contemporaries are ever endeavoring to cast over living merit.

Here you would know and enjoy what posterity will say of Washington. For a thousand leagues have nearly the same effect with a thousand years. The feeble voice of these groveling passions cannot extend so far in time or distance. At present I enjoy that pleasure for you; as I frequently hear the old generals of this martial country, who study the maps of America, and mark upon them all your operations, speak with sincere approbation and great applause of your conduct; and join in giving you the character of one of the greatest captains of the age.

—Wistaria  
(Japanese hokku)  
Rocked by the breezes light,  
The blossoming wistaria  
Sleeps peacefully tonight.

—Soko (tr. by W. N. Porter).

ness, that consciousness which God bestows, are spiritual, while to another, the unillumined human mind, the vision is material. This shows unmistakably that what the human mind terms matter and spirit indicates states and stages of consciousness."

Thus, what Alexander Pope beheld and wrote about, and what every other human being has in view who credits the physical senses, is a fraudulent representation of what John discerned in wonderful degree and what any human being can see in proportion as he denies the existence of the mortal senses and directs his understanding Spiritward. Turning thus to Principle, a man can eventually bring the human sense of things to fade absolutely into nothingness, and so substantiate for all, eternally the fact that the divine Mind and its idea is all that exists. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 24 of "Unity of Good": "All consciousness is Mind; and Mind is God—an infinite, and not a finite consciousness. This consciousness is reflected in individual consciousness, or man, whose source is infinite Mind. There is no really finite mind, no finite consciousness."

## Rilloby - Rill

Grasshoppers four a-fiddling went.  
Heigh-ho! never be still!  
They earned but little towards their rent,  
But all day long with their elbows bent

They fiddled a tune called Rilloby-rill.  
Fiddled a tune called Rilloby-rill.

Grasshoppers soon on fairies came.  
Heigh-ho! never be still!  
Fairies asked with manner of blame,  
"Where do you come from, what is your name?"  
What do you want with your Rilloby-rilloby,  
What do you want with your Rilloby-rill?"

"Madam, you see before you stand,  
Heigh-ho! never be still!  
The Old Original Favorite Grand  
Grasshoppers' Green Herbarian Band,  
And the tune we play is Rilloby-rilloby,  
Madam, the tune is Rilloby-rill."

Fairies hadn't a word to say,  
Heigh-ho! never be still!  
Fairies seldom are sweet by day,  
But the grasshoppers merrily fiddled away,  
O but they played with a willowy-rilloby,  
O but they played with a willowy-will!

—From "Poems New and Old," by Henry Newbolt.

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY BOSTON, U.S.A.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Traditions Survive in Massachusetts

THE overwhelming victory of Governor Calvin Coolidge, as a candidate to succeed himself, at the hands of the Massachusetts voters on Tuesday carries reassurance to loyal Americans everywhere. It says in no uncertain terms that radicalism is not to rule in this part of the world, that not yet is the government of the whole people, by and for the whole people, to be abandoned to the forces of disruption. Not in recent times has there been a clearer or more significant popular declaration against class domination and minority control of government. Sovietism and Syndicalism may well take notice that there is here no un-American element in organized Labor strong enough to stem the traditional American trend, and Sinn Feiners may learn that not even Americans of Irish ancestry can be blinded by oversea sympathies when their citizenship is challenged by a straight American issue.

Against Governor Coolidge, supporting Richard H. Long, a Framingham shoe manufacturer, were rallied the former policemen of Boston, counting on Mr. Long's election to get back their jobs regardless of the fact that their desertion of their posts had subjected the city of Boston to a brief but memorable period of riot and thievery. Their membership in the American Federation of Labor had brought to their aid that element in organized Labor which can see nothing except the interests of its organization. The situation also appealed to socialistic radicals as affording opportunity for a drive on the established order of the State, and they flooded the cities with printed matter replete with smooth phrases and specious arguments in the effort to make it appear that popular rights could be safeguarded only by a vote for Mr. Long. That candidate himself did not scruple to use the methods of demagogery. He did his best to excite the cupidity of the electorate. He made lavish promises. He widely proclaimed his intention of securing the payment of a bonus of \$360 each to the 200,000 Massachusetts men who saw service in the army and navy, out of taxes, however, which could hardly have been made available until the lapse of several years. Most of all, he sought, by his readiness to take back the police strikers, to appeal directly to Labor unionists regardless of the general public interest, counting on the large percentage of industrial workers in the population of the State, presumably susceptible to such an appeal, to give him the preponderance at the polls. Governor Coolidge fortunately did not temporize. He took his stand on the proposition that the desertion of the police in the face of a clear public duty was altogether wrong, and not to be condoned or palliated. He declared that the issue was popular government against the forces of lawlessness and disruption, made his bid for support on that basis, and won.

Clearly there is an overwhelming popular mandate in this election to the effect that public service is not subject to private exploitation and control. The traditional American doctrine has been reasserted. In declaring it anew, Democrats have left their party by thousands to make common cause with Republicans, workers have joined with employers, the men from the mills and factories of the industrial cities have cast their vote to reinforce the stand of the men from the farms and country towns. Not even the resolution of the Central Labor Union of Boston in favor of the candidate who was loudly proclaimed as the friend of Labor was sufficient to keep the Labor vote in line for him, and it will be to the credit of organized Labor that the workers allowed no class loyalty to prevent them, as Americans, from stamping upon the aggregation of un-American purposes which their central body mistakenly counseled them to support.

There is hope in this situation. If the forces of organized Labor in this country are ready to take a stand against their own false counselors, a new era is opening. If the views of Labor groups have been, heretofore, and perhaps quite naturally, dominated too narrowly by the interests of their organizations, there is now a promise that broader considerations may have their proper weight. That the Labor vote has been, in political parlance, split, is not, in itself, a matter to dwell upon. The point is that the thinking American citizens of the Labor groups have repudiated the un-American radicals with whom they have been linked up. The tendency of what may be termed the Labor moderates to work out American industrial problems within the law and by the traditional American methods has been made definite by the Tuesday election. In other words, instead of finding Capital and Labor quite definitely opposed, we find the moderate wing of Labor voting in this instance with Capital. But of course Capital will not mistake the gesture. Labor is not conceding anything in respect to its economic position. Its broadmindedness is true patriotism, and cannot be without its effect upon those of capitalistic sympathies who yet wish to see American government perpetuated. Unquestionably, if there is to be no exploitation of the public service in the interest of organized Labor, there must be none in the interest of organized Capital. This is the logic of the Americanism that has now been reasserted. It is the old Americanism, but not of the old conditions; it is, and must be, Americanism purified. For no reaction, but progress, is the meaning of the Massachusetts vote.

### Labor Congress in New Zealand

ALTHOUGH the field covered by the deliberations at the annual gathering of the New Zealand Federation of Labor at Wellington, this year, was a peculiarly wide one, two questions considered stand out with special prominence. They are the relations between Capital and Labor and the land question. In regard to the former, the federation is in no doubt whatever as to its ideal, which is, broadly speaking, state Socialism. With a

moderation, however, not generally associated with such radical views, the federation recognizes the impossibility of bringing about such a stupendous change over night, and consequently seeks to provide for a "transition period from Capitalism to Socialism." During this transition period, it frankly admits the necessity for a fuller cooperation between Capital and Labor, and, to this end, urges the abolition of the arbitration court, and the setting up of industrial councils, very much on the lines of the Whitley Councils in Great Britain.

The proposal to abolish the arbitration court is, of course, specially significant. Since the first establishment of this court, some twenty-five years ago, the attitude of Labor and Capital toward it has been steadily changing. In the early days, Labor hailed the new tribunal enthusiastically, as affording just protection to the workingman, and insuring a progressive betterment of his position. The employer, on the other hand, denounced the court with equal heartiness, declaring that it constituted an unwarrantable interference with what he regarded as his sacred right to run his own business in his own way. Today, this position is entirely reversed. Labor is denouncing the arbitration court as altogether too slow and too mild, and as standing between Labor and the certain achievements of more forcible methods; whilst the employer is upholding the court, on the ground that it affords industry the very protection it so sorely needs against extremism. There is, of course, no need to abolish the arbitration court in order to set up industrial councils. The two are by no means incompatible. Indeed, if the arbitration court could be regarded more in the nature of a court of appeal, in case the solution of a problem by the industrial council were found to be impossible, the overburdening of the arbitration court, which has led to such an unsatisfactory state of things in South Australia, would be avoided, with results which could only be advantageous. Labor, however, is anxious to see the arbitration court abolished, and so put itself on record at Wellington as endorsing that policy.

As to the proposals of the federation in regard to the land question, whatever may be said for or against them, from the point of view of expediency, they have the recommendation of being at any rate feasible. Briefly, the federation demands that henceforth "use and occupancy shall be the indispensable title to land," and that, in future, land shall be sold only to the State and shall be purchasable only from the State. The federation, however, is again practical about the matter. Its chief aim, it asserts, is to give the landless a chance to obtain land; to put an end to speculation; and to obtain for the community its due share in the rising value of land. It does not, therefore, propose any broad measure of land nationalization, but insists that the progress of the movement shall be governed solely by financial considerations.

The question raised is, of course, too complex for any brief discussion of it to be of value. Those, however, who are familiar with the tremendous complications which attend land transfer in the older countries, cannot fail to welcome any effort to grapple with the question in a country like New Zealand, where a general settlement is still possible without serious difficulty.

### Opera in Mexico

OF ALL the things that persons highly versed in state affairs would ever have thought of as likely to help the world to a better understanding of Mexico, grand opera is perhaps the last. Grand opera, nevertheless, has been the means of enlightening the peoples of the earth a good deal of late with regard to the Mexicans, particularly with regard to those living in the capital of the country. For the inhabitants of Mexico City, according to report, have been indulging themselves with high enthusiasm during the past few weeks in the luxury of opera, having Enrico Caruso, the Italian tenor, and other renowned singers to entertain them at what is said to be a rather magnificent price. That the Mexicans should start up a diversion like an opera season just now, when all their behavior is a subject of international curiosity, could hardly fail to please their friends, disconcert their enemies, and make a revelation of themselves to everybody. And yet, they are really acting in a normal, traditional way. Opera is one of their authentic pastimes, having been cultivated by them, according to the showing of history, about the same length of time as by the people of New York, who during the greater part of the year enjoy proprietorship in the services of Mr. Caruso. If opera has not been fostered so steadily in the chief city of Mexico as in that of the United States, it has been taken up at occasional moments with no less fervor and zeal. The public of Mexico City, given fairly settled and peaceful political circumstances, is found to be as keen for the ministrations of song as that of any other community.

It is ninety-four years since Manuel de' Popolo Vicente García, the Spanish tenor, leaving London with a small troupe of singers, visited New York and opened what must be regarded as the first American season of grand opera; and no doubt the interpretation of Rossini's "Barber of Seville" offered by García and his associates, who included his daughter, later to become famous under the name of Malibran, would win applause today, if it could be reproduced. In orchestral volume, the performance may have been thin; but in vocal technique, it must have been of a high standard. After his pioneering exploit in the English-speaking republic of North America, García determined to seek a field of activity in the Spanish-speaking one; and, in two years from the time he began his work in New York, he ventured to introduce the music of Rossini into Mexico City. Now, talk about people going to the Arena of Mexico City, not long ago, to hear Caruso sing in "Carmen" in the open air; and talk about their having to put up their umbrellas in the midst of the performance, and about their sticking by the show to the end; why, were not the grandfathers and grandmothers of these people, in 1827, just as keen to hear García, when he came bringing not some good old tunes merely, which everybody knows, but an entirely new art? At that time, as today, the Mexicans seemed fairly well along the road to political rehabilitation, having left behind the imperial experiment of Iturbide

about as far as now they have left behind the dictatorial enterprise of Huerta; and they were ready, apparently, as now, to show the nations their cultural temper. With what zest they welcomed dramatic and vocal talent from abroad in the twenties can be understood from Guillermo Prieto, in his "Recollections of My Times."

Regal is, no doubt, the word with which the payment received by Mr. Caruso in Mexico City should be described. Regal, too, probably, was the pay of García. But in García's day, to get hold of money in Mexico and to get out of the country with it in safety were not quite the same thing. One can turn to the "Notes on Mexico," made by J. R. Poinsett in the autumn of 1822, to see how different it was for García to count his earnings at the capital, and to stow them away snugly on board ship in Veracruz Harbor. "The returns," explains Poinsett, speaking of payment for goods delivered at the city, "are in specie, and are brought to the seacoast at considerable risk, both from the banditti that infest the roads, and from the rapacity of the government." The banditti were what chiefly troubled García, and the incident of his singing to the highwaymen who robbed him is told for every one to read in the musical handbooks. Mr. Caruso, in a day of international banking, does not have to consider the specie question. And as for any likelihood of his being held up in the mountains and compelled to sing against his will, that could not happen either, inasmuch as every guarantee has been given him by the Mexican authorities, if reports are correct, for an unmolested return to the United States border.

### Ottawa Congress on Town Planning

THE joint congress of the American City Planning Institute and the Town Planning Institute of Canada, held recently in Ottawa, was confessedly a technical gathering. It was, in the words of a prominent member of the congress, a meeting of professional men, actually engaged in the town planning work; and, as a consequence, it confined itself to the discussion of the technical aspects of this great question. To the layman in such matters, unaccustomed to see the well-planned town or city or garden suburb behind the inevitable mist of specifications and dry-as-dust figures, the congress at Ottawa may well have seemed uninteresting. And yet valuable work was done.

One of the most interesting of the reports was undoubtedly that of Frederick Law Olmsted's committee, if only for the remarkable breadth of view it imported into the subject. Dealing with the fundamental considerations of town-planning, it showed how the well-planned city must inevitably extend its view out into the country, making provision for future expansion, endeavoring to provide for the probable effects of changes, actual or anticipated, and seeking, in every way, to secure for the people the full advantage of every amenity the situation might afford. Other reports, more technical, perhaps, but none the less important, dealt with such vital questions as the widths of streets and the best way of laying them out, the question of main thoroughfares, secondary thoroughfares, and local streets.

Even the most casual survey of these reports, by anyone at all familiar with the difficulties confronting those seeking to remodel an ill-planned modern city, must show what an enormous amount of difficulty and inconvenience may be avoided, and how much beauty and amenity may be attained by the exercise of a really instructed forethought in the matter of town planning. Traffic questions, housing questions, the question of open spaces, and a hundred and one others need, of course, never arise in a carefully planned town.

Undoubtedly, a tremendous opportunity lies before the town planners in Canada, and if, as seems likely from the proceedings at Ottawa, the subject of things beautiful is to have its due place in the front rank of concern, the next two decades ought to see a great change in the towns and villages of the Dominion. In this great work of remodeling and building anew, whilst the largest use should no doubt be made of corporate effort and what may be called community direction, every possible scope should, of course, be afforded for individual action. If, as one of the speakers at the congress urged, the popular appreciation of the really beautiful is furthered in every way possible, there is nothing to be lost, but much to be gained, by leaving the individual as free as possible in the matter of building and all that goes with it.

### Real Whitby Jet

TIME was, and that not so long ago, when one might find it, every now and again, on the seashore; when a real piece of Whitby jet was one of the treasures to be picked up in an afternoon's walk along that wonderful beach which stretches all the way from Whitby West Cliff to where the little brown beck tumbles down out of the moors into the sea at Sandsend. And it is still, of course, to be found there, for the sea is ever disclosing new treasures. But, today, the triumph of picking up a piece of real jet is of rare occurrence. True, hope rises high, again and again, for it takes an experienced eye indeed not to be taken in by the very plausible representations of a piece of coal. But the well-tried wayfarer passes by such obvious fakes without a second glance.

Then again, unless one is acquainted with the habits of jet, there is nothing about it, whether one retrieves it in triumph from the sands of the shore, or picks it up, uncut and unpolished in a jet worker's cottage, that one should desire it. Technical books on the subject describe it bluntly as a species of coal, brown coal, "rendered black by fossilization and by impregnation with bituminous matters"; and, seen in the rough, one is at once convinced that the technical books are right. But let the jet worker take it and cut it and carve it, as he will do while you wait. Then let him polish it, and, lo, the piece of dull coal is transformed into a wonderful substance of translucent black, so black that, for all the world, it represents the blackest black that can be found.

Whitby jet has had many imitators, of course, especially in latter years, and not a few competitors. Jet from other parts of the world has endeavored, with varying success, to establish itself in popular favor; but real Whitby jet is still very much the standard of excel-

lence. As for the unworthy imitations, the vulcanite, the celluloid, the black wax covered with glass, or even the recent elaborate synthetic productions, Whitby will have none of them. No one can walk through the narrow streets of the old town, and pause every now and again to look in at its quaint shop windows, without realizing that he is indeed in the very land of the "gentine article." Real Whitby jet is to be found everywhere. Brooches, earrings, these are the favorite ornaments. Then there are beads of all shapes and sizes, worked up into all manner of wonderful garments; whilst every conceivable kind of requisite, from a penholder to an eight-day clock, has been pressed into service as a setting for the real thing.

Whitby jet, it is true, has its ups and downs. The Whitby jet carver, like the Nottingham lace maker, has reason, at times, to "deplore the vagaries of fashion." But Whitby jet, like lace, is in itself far too beautiful a thing ever to be banished long from favor. Just now it is very much in favor. And then there is, of course, always the "tripper," for the "tripper" is ever faithful to Whitby in this respect. Who that knows Yorkshire is not familiar with the brooches of Whitby jet as they may be seen in great numbers in Whitby today? Spread out on all hands to catch the eye of the "tripper," with every variety of name carved across them, they positively compel purchase as "a present from Whitby."

### Notes and Comments

MR. W. E. JOHNSON visited Manchester recently to tell Manchester people something more about the prohibition movement in the United States. Incidentally he disclaimed all intention of having come to Britain to put her house in order. Advice was not in his line, but correction of misrepresentation was. The British people had common sense, and it would naturally be expected that they would attend to their own business. With the United States dry on the one side and with Norway going dry on the other, it is quite on the cards that, listening to Mr. Johnson, Manchester recognized that the time was approaching when Britain would have to take the leap or run the risk of an isolation the reverse of splendid.

WITH the national clock untouched, and the municipal clock of this city and that set forward an hour next spring to save daylight for the citizens, it seems likely that many Americans will have to acquire the habit of a sprightly mental leap from one standard of time to the other, as their daily affairs depend upon local or national time schedules. Naturally there are differences of opinion as to what will actually happen: those who are locally deciding to save daylight believe their example will prove that a majority of the Nation agree with them, and those who think otherwise hold that these daylight savers will learn better by experience. One might suggest wearing a watch on each wrist, one set for local time and the other for national. Nobody, of course, can yet say how the mixed experiment will work; but for peace and harmony in the national family it may be hoped that it will work so well that everybody will be satisfied.

A COMMITTEE of international experts has been sitting in solemn conclave to determine what constitutes a new-laid egg. The public, which has endured many things at the hands of what may be called the war-egg, will be disappointed to find that the weighty answer cannot be given until 1921, when a meeting of the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators will be held at The Hague. Who shall determine the new-laid egg? The much-traveled egg from Siberia was the sport of speculation and big dealers, and a thing of doubtful culinary value, but even now, when such distant products cease to form a part of the daily food of Europeans, there is a certain antiquity about the cheap egg that is scarcely pleasant. The rapid encouragement of the keeping of the domestic hen, who will cluck the announcement that an egg is ready for use, seems the only way in which the public shall be enabled to define what a new-laid egg really is.

IN FRANCE, the long-promised national suit is at length materializing. At 110 francs, it is fully expected to be a real boon to the bourgeois gentilhomme and, on Sundays, to the ouvrier. Moreover, one is glad to learn that the national suit will admit of sufficient variation in cut and color to preclude the effect of a uniform. After all, standardization has its little drawbacks, among which the elimination of individual taste and character might easily prove to be more than merely an aesthetic blunder. If nature appears to have decreed that there should be all sorts and conditions of men, there is a certain logic in the assumption that there must be all sorts and conditions of clothes. And in matters sartorial it would be at least futile to confound the exigencies of war with the cherished privileges of peace.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE is the founder of the Welsh Army. It is one among his many titles to fame, and, in common with the others, he did not win it without something of a struggle. Brig.-Gen. Sir Owen Thomas, M. P., told a Birmingham audience, the other day, that Mr. Lloyd George, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, had threatened to resign from the Cabinet if he did not get his way. Lord Kitchener was the obstructionist, but his prejudice was conquered during an interview with Mr. Lloyd George, so completely conquered that he there and then made Sir Owen Thomas, who was present, a brigadier-general.

NSENGA, Kono, Donga, Adamawa, Dehwali, Wukungfu: these six for the first time appear on the list of the Bible Society. During the years of war that energetic and persevering body has brought out the Scriptures in thirty-five new languages, dialects, patois, or whatever term is the most correct for the speech of out-of-the-way peoples of the earth. The six quoted belong to various parts of the great African continent—all but one, Wukungfu, which is the language of the Hakkâ, a people of 15,000,000 in the south of China.